

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1806.

[No. 2295.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

OF every kind used in this town and its vicinity (including Testaments, School-Bibles, Latin and English Dictionaries, Geographies, Latin and English Grammars, the whole of Lindley Murray's very excellent School-Books, Hannah Adams' abridged history of New-England, an excellent School-Book, and a variety of others) for sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, wholesale and retail.—Country merchants and school-masters supplied on as good terms as at any Book-store in America.

A L S O,

For sale as above, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as at any Book-store in America, a general and extensive Assortment of the best STATIONARY; including WRITING-PAPER, of every description; BONNET PAPER; best Holland Quills of all qualities; ink and ink-powder, red and black; office Tape; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Knives; Blanks of almost every description; Parchment; playing Cards, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, March 27, 1806.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, NO. 148, Thames-street, an excellent Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the latest importation from London, &c. among them are the following, viz.

Peas : Early Charlton Do. Turner Blue Prussian Dwarf Marrowfat Green Do. Large Do. Leadman's Dwarf Beans : Windfor Beans Yellow dwarf Early purple Prolific dwarf Cabbage : Early Yorkshire Dutch dwarf Sugar-Loaf Drum-head Green Savoy Red Dutch Cauliflower Scotch Calf Lettuce : Early-head Loaf-head Brown-head Gabbage Egyptian Coss	Radish : Early purple Scarlet Do. Turnip do. Various : Beet and Parsnip Carrot and Turnip Solid Celery Italian do. Onion Early Cucumber Long and Cluster do. Sweet Marjoram Thyme Summer Savory Parsley Asparagus Peppergrape Butt Squash Crook-necked do. Spinage and Sage Sprout and Endive Nasturtium Water-Melon White Cress Garden Cresses Vegetable Oysters, &c. &c.
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FLOWER-SEEDS expedited soon.
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JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

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The Public are hereby informed, THAT the Partnership of the subscribers, under the firm of William Moore & Co. and Henry Moore & Co. is this Day dissolved by mutual consent.—The undersigned embrace this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge every favor received from their good customers—and earnestly to request those of them who are now indebted to either firm above-mentioned, to call and settle the same without delay;—and all those to whom said concern is indebted, may receive their just dues, by calling on William Moore, jun. or Henry Moore, who are authorized to settle all accounts.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

CALEB GREEN,

HENRY MOORE.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

N. B. The DRY GOODS business in future will be carried on by WILLIAM MOORE, jun. at the old stand, NO. 99, Thames-street, and the GROCERY and HARD-WARE business by HENRY MOORE, at his former stand, NO. 5, Market-square; where strict attention will be paid, and every favor in the line of their business will be gratefully acknowledged.

PALMER & COE.

CABINET-MAKERS, No. 18, Long-Wharf, Respectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they have on Hand, a variety of Cabinet-Furniture of the newest fashions, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.—They return their grateful acknowledgments to those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom, and solicit a continuance of their favours.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Pump of the subscriber, at the head of his Wharf in Thames-street—the third time this Winter past—the Bells, Brake, and Nose of said Pump.—Whoever will give such information, so that the Thief or Thieves may be brought to that justice which they deserve, shall receive the above Reward.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

Mr. Randolph's Speech—entire.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Wednesday, the 5th ult. on Mr. Gregg's Resolutions relating to Great-Britain.

(Concluded from the last Mercury.)

THE first thing that struck my mind when this resolution was laid on the table was *unde derisatur*? a question always put to us at school—whence comes it? Is this only the putative father of the bantling he is taxed to maintain, or indeed the actual parent, the real progenitor of the child? or is it the production of the cabinet?—But I knew you had no cabinet—no system.—I had seen dispatches relating to vital measures laid before you the day after your final decision on those measures—four weeks after they were received—not only their contents, but their very existence, all that time unsuspected and unknown to men whom the people fondly believe assist with their wisdom and experience at every important deliberation. Do you believe that this system, or rather this no system will do. I am free to answer it will not. It cannot last. I am not so afraid of the fair, open, constitutional, responsible influence of government—but I shrink intuitively from this left-handed, invisible irresponsible influence, which defies the touch, but pervades and decides every thing. Let the Executive come forward to the legislature—let us see whilst we feel it. If we cannot rely on its wisdom, is it any disparagement to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to say that I cannot rely upon him? No, Sir, he has mistaken his talent. He is not the Palinurus on whose skill the nation at this trying moment can repose their confidence. I will have nothing to do with his paper—much less will I endorse it, and make myself responsible for its goodness. I will not put my name to it. I assert that there is no cabinet, no system, no plan.—That which I believe in one place, I shall never hesitate to say in another. This is no time, no place for mincing our steps. The people have a right to know, they shall know the state of their affairs, at least as far as I am at liberty to communicate them. I speak from personal knowledge—Ten days ago there had been no consultation, there existed no opinion in your executive department, at least none that was avowed, on the contrary there was an express disavowal of any opinion whatsoever, on the great subject before you: and I have good reason for saying that none had been formed since. Some time ago a book was laid on your tables, which, like some other bantlings, did not bear the name of its father. Here I was taught to expect a solution of all doubts, an end to all our difficulties. If, Sir, I were the foe, as I trust I am the friend to this nation, I would exclaim, "Oh! that mine enemy would write a book." At the very outset, in the very first page, I believe, there is a complete abandonment of the principle in dispute. Has any gentleman got the work? (It was handed by one of the members.)

The first position taken is the broad principle of the unlimited freedom of trade between nations at peace, which the writer endeavours to extend to the trade between a neutral and a belligerent power, accompanied however by this acknowledgement, "But, inasmuch as the trade of a neutral with a belligerent nation, might, in certain special cases, affect the safety of its antagonist, usage, founded on the principle of necessity has admitted a few exceptions to the general rule." Whence comes the doctrine of contraband, blockade, and enemy's property? Now sir, for what does that celebrated pamphlet, "War in Disguise," which is said to have been written under the eye of the British prime Minister, counted, but this "principle of necessity" And this abandoned by this pamphleteer at the very threshold of the discussion. But as if this were not enough, he goes on to assign as a reason for not referring to the authority of the ancients, that "the great change which has taken place in the state of manners, in the maxims of war, and in the course of commerce, make it pretty certain"—(what degree of certainty is this?)—"that either nothing will be found relating to the question, or nothing sufficiently applicable to deserve attention in deciding it." Here, sir, is an apology of the writer for not disclosing the whole extent of his learning. (which might have overwhelmed the reader) is the admission that a change of circumstances—"in the course of commerce"—has made (and, therefore, will now justify) a total change of the law of nations.

What more could the most inveterate advocate of English usurpation demand.—What else can they require to establish all and even more than they contend for. Sir, there is a class of men—we know them very well—who, if you only permit them to lay the foundation, will build you up, step by step, and brick by brick, very neat and shewy, if not tenable arguments. To detect them 'tis only necessary to watch their premises, where you often will find the point at issue totally surrendered as in this case it is. Again;—is the *mare liberum* any where asserted in this book? That free ships make free goods? No, sir, the right of search is acknowledged, that enemy's property is lawful prize is sealed and delivered. And after abandoning these principles, what becomes of the doctrine that a mere shifting of the goods from one ship to another, the touching at another port, changes the property.—Sir, give up this principle, and there is an end to the question.—You lie at the mercy of the confidence of a court of admiralty. Is Spanish sugar, or French coffee, made American property, by the mere change of the cargo, or even by the landing and payment of the duties? Does this operation effect a change of property?—And when those duties are drawn back, and the sugars and coffee re-exported, are they not (as enemies property) liable to seizure, upon the principles of the "Examination of the British doctrine, &c." And is there not the best reason to believe, that the operation is performed in many, if not in most cases, to give a neutral aspect and colour to the merchandise?

I am prepared, sir, to be represented as willing to surrender important rights of this nation, to a foreign government. I have been told that this sentiment is already whispered in the dark, by time-servers and sycophants.—But if your clerk dared to print them I would appeal to your journals. I would call for the reading of them, but that I know they are not for profane eyes to look upon. I confess that I am more ready to surrender to a naval power a square league of ocean, than to a territorial one a square inch of land within our limits—and I am ready to meet the friends of the resolution on this ground at any time. Let them take off the injunction of secrecy.—They dare not. They are ashamed and afraid to do it. They may give winks and nods and pretend to be wise, but they dare not come out and tell the nation what they have done. Gentlemen may take notes if they please—but I will never, from any motive short of self defense, enter upon war. I will never be instrumental to the ambitious schemes of Bonaparte—nor put into his hands what will enable him to wield the world:—and on the very principle that I wished success to the French arms in 1793. And wherefore? Because the case is changed. Great-Britain can never again see the year 1760. Her continental influence is gone for ever. Let who will be uppermost on the continent of Europe, she must find more than a counterpoise for her strength. Her race is run. She can only be formidable as a maritime power—and even as such, perhaps not long. Are you going to justify the acts of the last administration, for which they have been deprived of the government at our instance? Are you going back to the ground of 1798-9? I ask of any man who now advocates a rupture with England, to assign a single reason for his opinion, that would not have justified a French war in 1798. If injury and insult abroad would have justified it, we had them in abundance then. But what did the republicans say, at that day? That, under a cover of a war with France, the executive would be armed with a patronage and power which might enable it to master our liberties. They deprecated foreign war, and navies, and standing armies, and loans, and taxes. The delirium passed away;—the good sense of the people triumphed, and our differences were accommodated without a war. And what is there in the situation of England that invites to war with her. 'Tis true she does not deal so largely in perfectibility, but she supplies you with a much more useful commodity, with coarse woollens.—With less profusion indeed, she occupies the place of France in 1793. She is the sole bulwark of the human race, against universal dominion—no thanks to her for it. In protecting her own existence, she ensures theirs. I care not who stands in this situation, whether England or Bonaparte—I praise the doctrine now that I professed in 1798. Gentlemen may hunt up the journals if they please; I voted against all such projects under the administration of John Adams, and I will continue to do so under that of Thomas Jefferson.

Are you not contented with being free and happy at home? Or will you surrender these blessings that your merchants may

tread on Turkish and Persian carpets, and burn the perfumes of the east in their vaulted rooms. Gentlemen say, 'tis but an annual million lost, and even if it were five times that amount, what is it compared with your neutral rights?—Sir, let me tell them a hundred millions will be but a drop in the bucket, if once they launch, without rudder or compass, into this ocean of foreign warfare. Whom do they want to attack—England.—They hope it is a popular thing—and talk about Bunker's Hill, and the gallant feats of our revolution. But is Bunker's Hill to be the theatre of war?—No, Sir, you have selected the ocean—and the object of attack is that very navy which prevented the combined fleets of France and Spain from levying contribution upon you in your own seas—that very navy which in the year 1798, stood between you and danger.—Whilst the fleets of the enemy were pent up in Toulon, or pinioned in Brest, we performed wonders to be sure; but, Sir, if England had drawn off, France would have told you quite another tale.—You would have struck no medals. This is not the fort of coral, that you are to count upon, if you go to war with Great-Britain. *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.* And are you mad enough to take up the cudgels that have been struck from the nerveless hands of the three great maritime powers of Europe? Shall the planter mortgage his little crop, and jeopardise the constitution in support of commercial monopoly?—In the vain hope of satisfying the insatiate greediness of trade? Admit nether the constitution upon its own principles, for the general welfare, and not for the benefit of any particular class of men. Do you meditate war for the possession of Batons Rouge, or Mobile, places which your own laws declare to be within your limits? Is it even for the fair trade that exchanges your surplus products for such foreign articles as you require?—No, Sir, 'tis for a circuitous traffic—an ignis fatuus. And against whom? A nation from whom you have any thing to fear?—I speak as to our liberties. No, Sir, with a nation from whom you have nothing, or next to nothing, to fear, to the aggrandisement of one against whom you have every thing to dread. I look to their ability and interest—not to their disposition.—When you rely on that, the case is desperate. Is it to be inferred from all this, that I would yield to Great-Britain? No, I would act towards her now, as I was disposed to do towards France in 1798 and 1799; treat with her:—and for the same reason—on the same principles. Do I say I would treat with her? At this moment you have a negotiation pending with her government. With her you have not tried negotiation and failed, totally failed, as you have done with Spain—or rather France. And wherefore under such circumstances this hostile spirit to the one, and this—(I won't say what) to the other.

But a great deal is said about the laws of nations. What is national law, but national power, guided by national interest? You yourselves acknowledge and practice upon this principle where you can, or where you dare,—with the Indian tribes for instance.—I might give another and more forcible illustration. Will the learned lumber of your libraries, and a ship to your fleet, or a shilling to your revenue? Will it pay or maintain a single soldier?—And will you preach and prate of violations of your neutral rights, when you tamely and meanly submit to the violation of your territory? Will you collar the stealer of your sheep, and let him escape, that has invaded the repose of your fire-side—has insulted your wife and children under your own roof?—This is the heroism of truck and traffic, the public spirit of sordid avarice. Great-Britain violates your flag upon the high seas. What is her situation? contending not for the dismantling of Dunkirk; for Quebec, or Pondicherry; but for London and Westminster; for life.—Her enemy violating, at will, the territories of other nations; acquiring thereby a colossal power, that threatens the very existence of her rival. But she has one vulnerable point to the arms of her adversary, which she covers with the ensigns of neutrality. She draws the neutral flag over the heel of Achilles. And can you ask that adversary to respect it, at the expence of her existence? And in favor of whom? An enemy that respects no neutral territory of Europe, and not even your own. I repeat that the insults of Spain towards this nation have been at the instigation of France; that there is no longer any Spain: Well, Sir, because the French government do not put this into the Monitor, you choose to shut your eyes to it. None so blind, as those who will not see. You shut your own eyes, and to blind those of other people, you go into conclave; and sink out again and say, "a great affair of

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Early Charleston	Early purple
Do. Turner	Scarlet Do.
Blue Prussian	Turnip do.
Dwarf Marrowfat	Various :
Green Do.	Beet and Parsnip
Large Do.	Carrot and Turnip
Leadman's Dwarf	Solid Celery
Beans :	Italian do.
Windfor Beans	Onion
Yellow dwarf	Early Cucumber
Early purple	Long and Cluster do.
Prolific dwarf	Sweet Marjoram
Cabbage :	Thyme
Early Yorkshire	Summer Savory
Dutch dwarf	Parsley
Sugar-Loaf	Asparagus
Drum-head	Peppergrass
Green Savoy	Ruff Squash
Red Dutch	Crook-necked do.
Cauliflower	Spinage and Sage
Scotch Calf	Sorrel and Endive
Lettuce :	Nasturtium
Early-head	Water-Melon
Loaf-head	White Mustard
Brown-head	Garden Cresses
Cabbage	Vegetable Oysters,
Egyptian Cofs	&c. &c.

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The first position taken is the broad principle of the unlimited freedom of trade between nations at peace, which the writer endeavours to extend to the trade between a neutral and a belligerent power, accompanied however by this acknowledgement. "But, inasmuch as the trade of a neutral with a belligerent nation, might, in certain special cases, affect the safety of its antagonist, usage, founded on the principle of NECESSITY has admitted a few exceptions to the general rule." Whence comes the doctrine of contraband, blockade, and enemy's property? Now Sir, for what does that celebrated pamphlet, "War in Disguise," which is said to have been written under the eye of the British prime Minister, counted, but this "principle of necessity" And this is abandoned by this pamphleteer at the very threshold of the discussion. But as if this were not enough, he goes on to assign as a reason for not referring to the authority of the ancients, that "the great change which has taken place in the state of manners, in the maxims of war, and in the course of commerce, make it pretty certain"—(what degree of certainty is this?)—"that either nothing will be found relating to the question, or nothing sufficiently applicable to deserve attention in deciding it." Here, Sir, is an apology of the writer for not disclosing the whole extent of his learning, (which might have overwhelmed the reader) is the admission that a change of circumstances—("in the course of commerce")—has made (and, therefore, will now justify) a total change of the law of nations.

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I am prepared, Sir, to be represented as willing to surrender important rights of this nation, to a foreign government. I have been told that this sentiment is already whispered in the dark, by time-servers and sycophants—But if your clerk dared to print them I would appeal to your journals. I would call for the reading of them, but that I know they are not for profane eyes to look upon. I confess that I am more ready to surrender to a naval power a square league of ocean, than to a territorial one a square inch of land within our limits—and I am ready to meet the friends of the resolution on this ground at any time. Let them take off the injunction of fecerity.—They dare not. They are ashamed and afraid to do it. They may give winks and nods and pretend to be wise, but they dare not come out and tell the nation what they have done. Gentlemen may take notes if they please—but I will never, from any motive short of self defense, enter upon war. I will never be instrumental to the ambitious schemes of Bonaparte—nor put into his hands what will enable him to wield the world:—and on the very principle that I wished success to the French arms in 1793. And wherefore? Because the case is changed. Great-Britain can never again see the year 1760. Her continental influence is gone for ever. Let who will be uppermost on the continent of Europe, she must find more than a counterpoise for her strength. Her race is run. She can only be formidable as a maritime power—and even as such, perhaps not long. Are you going to justify the acts of the last administration, for which they have been deprived of the government at our instance? Are you going back to the ground of 1798-9? I ask of any man who now advocates a rupture with England, to assign a single reason for his opinion, that would not have justified a French war in 1798. If injury and insult abroad would have justified it, we had them in abundance then. But what did the republicans say, at that day? That, under a cover of a war with France, the executive would be armed with a patronage and power which might enable it to master our liberties. They deprecated foreign war, and navies, and standing armies, and loans, and taxes. The delirium passed away;—the good sense of the people triumphed, and our differences were accommodated without a war. And what is there in the situation of England that invites to war with her. 'Tis true she does not deal so largely in perfectibility, but she supplies you with a much more useful commodity, with coarse woollens.—With less profusion indeed, she occupies the place of France in 1793. She is the sole bulwark of the human race, against universal dominion—no thanks to her for it. In protecting her own existence, she ensures theirs. I care not who stands in this situation, whether England or Bonaparte—I praise the doctrines now that I professed in 1798. Gentlemen may hunt up the journals if they please; I voted against all such projects under the administration of John Adams, and I will continue to do so under that of Thomas Jefferson.

Are you not contented with being free and happy at home? Or will you surrender these blessings that your merchants may

tread on Turkish and Persian carpets, and burn the perfumes of the east in their vaulted rooms. Gentlemen say, 'tis but an annual million lost, and even if it were five times that amount, what is it compared with your neutral rights?—Sir, let me tell them a hundred millions will be but a drop in the bucket, if once they launch, without rudder or compass, into this ocean of foreign warfare. Whom do they want to attack—England.—They hope it is a popular thing—and talk about Bunker's Hill, and the gallant feats of our revolution. But is Bunker's Hill to be the theatre of war?—No, Sir, you have selected the ocean—and the object of attack is that very navy which prevented the combined fleets of France and Spain from levying contribution upon you in your own seas—that very navy which in the year 1798, stood between you and danger.—Whilst the fleets of the enemy were pent up in Toulon, or pinioned in Brest, we performed wonders to be sure; but, Sir, if England had drawn off, France would have told you quite another tale.—You would have struck no medals. This is not the sort of conflict that you are to count upon, if you go to war with Great-Britain. *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.* And are you mad enough to take up the cudgels that have been struck from the nerveless hands of the three great maritime powers of Europe? Shall the planter mortgage his little crop, and jeopardize the constitution in support of commercial monopoly?—In the vain hope of satisfying the insatiate greediness of trade? Admit nill the constitution upon its own principles, for the general welfare, and not for the benefit of any particular class of men. Do you meditate war for the possession of Baton Rouge, or Mobile, places which your own laws declare to be within your limits? Is it even for the fair trade that exchanges your surplus products for such foreign articles as you require?—No, Sir, 'tis for a circuitous traffic—an ignis fatuus. And against whom? A nation from whom you have any thing to fear?—I speak as to our liberties. No, Sir, with a nation from whom you have nothing, or next to nothing, to fear, to the aggrandisement of one against whom you have every thing to dread. I look to their ability and interest—not to their disposition.—When you rely on that, the case is desperate. Is it to be inferred from all this, that I would yield to Great-Britain? No, I would act towards her now, as I was disposed to do towards France in 1798 and 1799; treat with her:—and for the same reason—on the same principles. Do I say I would treat with her? At this moment you have a negotiation pending with her government. With her you have not tried negotiation and failed, totally failed, as you have done with Spain—or rather France. And wherefore under such circumstances this hostile spirit to the one, and this—(I won't say what) to the other.

But a great deal is said about the laws of nations. What is national law, but *national power, guided by national interest*? You yourselves acknowledge and practice upon this principle where you can, or where you dare,—with the Indian tribes for instance.—I might give another and more forcible illustration. Will the learned lumber of your libraries, and a ship to your fleet, or a shilling to your revenue? Will it pay or maintain a single soldier?—And will you preach and prate of violations of your neutral rights, when you tamely and meanly submit to the violation of your territory? Will you collar the stealer of your sheep, and let him escape, that has invaded the repose of your fire-side—has insulted your wife and children under your own roof?—This is the heroism of truck and traffic, the public spirit of sordid avarice. Great-Britain violates your flag upon the high seas. What is her situation? contending not for the dismantling of Dunkirk; for Quebec, or Pondicherry; but for London and Westminster; for life.—Her enemy violating, at will, the territories of other nations; acquiring thereby a colossal power, that threatens the very existence of her rival. But she has one vulnerable point to the arms of her adversary, which she covers with the ensigns of neutrality. She draws the neutral flag over the heel of Achilles. And can you ask that adversary to respect it, at the expense of her existence? And in favor of whom? An enemy that respects no neutral territory of Europe, and not even your own. I repeat that the insults of Spain towards this nation have been at the instigation of France; that there is no longer any Spain: Well, Sir, because the French government do not put this into the *Moniteur*, you choose to shut your eyes to it? None so blind, as those who will not see. You shut your own eyes, and to blind those of other people, you go into conclave; and sink out again and say, "a great affair of

Rate? C'est une grande affaire d'Etat! It seems that your sensibility is entirely confined to the extremities. You may be pulled by the nose and ears, and never feel it: but let your strong box be attacked, and you are all nerve: "Let us go to war!" Sir, if they called upon me only for my little *peculium*, to carry it on, perhaps I might give it: but my rights and liberties are involved in the grant, and I will never surrender them whilst I have life. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Crowninshield) is for spunging the debt. I can never consent to it; I will never bring the ways and means of fraudulent bankruptcy into your committee of supply. Confiscation and swindling shall never be found among my estimates, to meet the current expenditure of peace or war. No, Sir, I have said with the doors closed, and I say so when they are open, "pay the public debt." Get rid of that dead weight upon your government, that cramp upon all your measures, and then you may put the world at defiance. So long as it hangs upon you, you must have revenue, and to have revenue you must have commerce: commerce, peace. And shall these nefarious schemes be advised for lightening the public burthens? will you resort to these low and pitiful shifts; will you dare even to mention these dishonest artifices to take out your expences, when the public treasure is lavished on Turks and infidels; on jingling boys and dancing girls; to furnish the means of bestiality to an African barbarian?

Gentlemen say, that Great-Britain will count upon our divisions. How! what does she know of them? Can they ever expect greater unanimity than prevailed at the last Presidential election—No, Sir, 'tis the gentleman's own conscience that squeaks. But if he cannot calculate upon your divisions, at least he may reckon upon your pusillanimity. She may well despise the resentment that cannot be excited to honorable battle on its own ground—the mere effusion of mercantile cupidity. Gentlemen talk of repealing the British treaty. The gentleman from Pennsylvania should have thought of that, before he voted to carry it into effect. And what is all this for? A point which Great-Britain will not abandon to Russia, you expect her to yield to you: Russia indisputably the second power of continental Europe: with half a million of hardy troops; with sixty sail of the line; thirty millions of subjects; a territory more extensive even than our own: Russia, Sir, the store-house of the British navy, whom it is not more the policy and the interest, than the sentiment of that government, to soothe and to conciliate; her sole hope of a diversion on the continent, her only efficient ally. What this formidable power cannot obtain with fleets and armies, you will command by writ—with pot hooks and hangers. I am for no such policy. True honor is always the same. Before you enter into a contest, public or private, be sure you have fortitude enough to go through with it. If you mean war, say so, and prepare for it; look on the other side; behold the respect in which France holds neutral rights on land; observe her conduct in regard to the Franco-German estates of the king of Prussia: I say nothing of the petty powers—of the elector of Baden or of the Swiss: I speak of a first-rate monarchy of Europe, and at a moment too when its neutrality was the object of all others nearest to the heart of the French Emperor. If you make him monarch of the ocean you may bid adieu to it forever. You may take your leave, Sir, of navigation—even of the Mississippi. What is the situation of New-Orleans if attacked to-morrow? Filled with a discontented and repining people—whose language, manners and religion all incline them to the invader—a dissatisfied people who despise the miserable governor you have set over them—whose honest prejudices and basest passions alike take part against you. I draw my information from no dubious source; from a native American, an enlightened member of that odious and imbecile government. You have official information that the town and its dependencies are utterly defenceless and untenable; a firm belief that (apprised of this) government would do something to put the place in a state of security, alone has kept the American portion of that community quiet. You have held that post, you now hold it by the tenure of the naval predominance of England, and yet you are for a British naval war.

There are now but two great commercial nations—Great-Britain is one, we are the other. When you consider the many points of contact between our interests, you may be surprised that there has been so little collision. Sir, to the other belligerent nations of Europe your navigation is a convenience, I might say, a necessity. If you do not carry for them, they must starve, at least for the luxuries of life, which custom has rendered almost indispensable. And if you cannot act with some degree of spirit towards those who are dependent upon you as carriers, do you reckon to brow beat a jealous rival, who, the moment she lets slip the dogs of war, sweeps you, at a blow, from the ocean. And *est bono?* for whose benefit? The planter? Nothing like it: The fair, honest real American merchant? No, Sir, for renegades; to-day American—to-morrow, Dutch. Go to war when you will, the property now covered by the American, will then pass under the Dutch, or some other neutral flag. Gentlemen say that our English ship will

three of ours: we shall therefore have the advantage in privateering—Did they ever know a nation get rich by privateering? This is stuff for the nursery—Remember that your products are bulky—as has been stated—that they require a vast tonnage to transport them abroad—and that but two nations possess that tonnage: Take these carriers out of the market: What is the result? The manufactures of England which (to use a finishing touch of the gentleman's rhetoric) have received the finishing stroke of art lie in a small comparative compass. The neutral trade can carry them. Your produce rots in the ware-house—You go to 'Statis or St. Thomas's and get a striped blanket for a job if you can raise one—Double freight, charges and commission—Who receives the profit? The carrier—Who pays it? The consumer. All your produce that finds its way to England must bear the same accumulated charges—with this difference:—that ~~there~~ the burthen falls on the home price. I appeal to the experience of the last war—which has been so often cited. What, then, was the price of produce, and of broad-cloth?

But you are told England will not make war—she has her hands full—Holland calculated in the same way in 1781: how did it turn out? You stand now in the place of Holland, then—without her navy, unaided by the preponderating fleets of France and Spain,—to say nothing of the Baltic powers. Do you want to take up the cudgels where these great maritime powers have been forced to drop them? to meet Great-Britain on the ocean and drive her off its face. If you are so far gone as this, every capital measure of your policy has hitherto been wrong. You should have nurtured the old, and devised new systems of taxation—have cherished your navy.—Begin this business when you may, land taxes, stamp-duties, window-taxes, hearth money, excise, in all its modifications of vexation and oppression, must precede, or follow after. But, Sir, as French is the fashion of the day, I may be asked for my *projet*. I can readily tell gentlemen what I will not do. I will not *propitiate any foreign nation with money*. I will not launch into a naval war with Great-Britain, although I am ready to meet her at the Cowpens, or Bunker's Hill. And for this plain reason. We are a great land animal and our business is on shore. I will send her no money, Sir, on any pretext whatsoever, much less on pretence of buying Labrador, or Botany Bay, when my real object was to secure limits, which she formally acknowledged at the peace of 1783. I go further—I would (if any thing) have laid an embargo. This would have got our own property home, and our adversary's into our power. If there is any wisdom left among us, the first step towards hostility will always be an embargo. In six months all your mercantile megrims would vanish. As to us, although it would cut deep, we can stand it. Without such a precaution, go to war when you will, you go to the wall. As to debts—strike the balance to-morrow, and England is I believe in our debt.

I hope, Sir, to be excused for proceeding in this desultory course. I flatter myself I shall not have occasion again to trouble you—I know not that I shall be able—certainly not willing, unless provoked in self defence. I ask your attention to the character of the inhabitants of that southern country, on whom gentlemen rely for the support of their measure. Who, and what are they? A simple, agricultural people, accustomed to travel in peace, to market, with the produce of their labor. Who takes it from us? Another people devoted to manufactures—our sole source of supply. I have seen some stuff in the newspapers about manufactures in Saxony, and about a man who is no longer the *chief of a dominant faction*. The greatest man whom I ever knew—the immortal author of the letters of Curtius—has remarked the proneness of cunning people to wrap up and disguise in well selected phrases, doctrines too deformed and detestable to bear exposure in naked words;—by a judicious choice of epithets to draw the attention from the lurking principle beneath, and perpetuate delusion.—But a little while ago, and any man might be proud to be considered as the *head of the republican party*. Now, it seems 'tis reproachful to be deemed the *chief of a dominant faction*. Mark the magic of words! Head, *chief*. Republican party, *dominant faction*. But as to these Saxon manufactures. What became of their Dresden China? Why the Prussian bayonets have broken all the pots, and you are content with Worcestershire or Staffordshire ware. There are some other fine manufactures on the continent, but no supply, except perhaps, of linens, the article we can best dispense with. A few individuals, Sir, may have a coat of Louvriers cloth, or a service of Seve China: but there is too little, and that little too dear, to furnish the nation. You must depend on the fur trade in earnest and wear buffalo hides and bear skins.

Can any man, who understands Europe, pretend to say, that a particular foreign policy is now right, because it would have been expedient twenty, or even ten years ago, without abandoning all regard for common sense? Sir, it is the statesman's province to be guided by circumstances, to anticipate, to foresee them, to give them a course and a direction, and to mould them to his purpose. It is the business of a computing house clerk

to peer into the day book and ledger; to see no farther than the spectacles on his nose, to feel not beyond the pen behind his ear, to chatter in coffee-houses and be the oracle of clubs. From 1783 to 1793 and even later (I don't flickle for dates) France had a formidable marine, so had Holland, so had Spain. The two first possessed of thriving manufactures and a flourishing commerce. Great-Britain tremblingly alive to her manufacturing interests and carrying trade, would have felt to the heart any measure calculated to favor her rivals in these pursuits—She would have yielded then to her fears and her jealousy alone. What is the case now? She lays an export duty on her manufactures, and there ends the question. If Georgia shall (from whatever cause) so completely monopolize the culture of cotton as to be able to lay an export duty of three per cent. upon it, besides taxing its cultivators, in every other shape, that human or infernal ingenuity can devise, is Pennsylvania likely to rival her and take away the trade?

But Sir, it seems that we, who are opposed to this resolution, are men of no nerves—who trembled in the days of the British treaty—towards (I presume) in the reign of terror? Is this true? Hunt up the journals; let our actions tell. We pursue our old unshaken course. We care not for the nations of Europe, but make foreign relations bend to our political principles and subserve our country's interest. We have no wish to see another Actium, or Pharsalia, or the lieutenants of a modern Alexander playing at picquet, or all-fours, for the empire of the world. 'Tis poor comfort to us, to be told that France has too decided a taste for luxurious things to meddle with us; that Egypt is her object, or the coast of Barbary, and, at the worst, we shall be the last devoured. We are enamoured with neither nation—we would play their own game upon them, use them for our interest and convenience. But with all my abhorrence of the British government, I should not hesitate between Westminster Hall and a Middlesex jury, on the one hand, and the wood of Vincennes and a file of Grenadiers on the other. That jury-trial which walked with Horne Tooke, and Hardy, through the flames of ministerial persecution is, I confess, more to my taste, than the trial of the duke d'Enghien.

Mr. Chairman, I am sensible of having detained the committee longer than I ought—certainly much longer than I intended. I am equally sensible of their politeness, and not less so, Sir, of your patient attention. It is your own indulgence, Sir, badly requited indeed, to which you owe this perfection. I might offer another apology for these undigested, desultory remarks: my never having seen the treasury documents. Until I came into the House this morning, I have been stretched on a sick bed. But when I behold the affairs of this nation instead of being where I hoped, and the people believed they were, in the hands of responsible men, committed to Tom, Dick and Harry—to the refuse of the retail trade of politics, I do feel, I cannot help feeling, the most deep and serious concern. If the executive government would step forward and say, "such is our plan—such is our opinion, and such are our reasons in support of it," I would meet it fairly, would openly oppose or pledge myself to support it. But without compass or polar star, I will not launch into an ocean of unexplored measures, which stand condemned by all the information to which I have access. The constitution of the United States declares it to be the province and the duty of the President "to give to Congress, from time to time, information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient and necessary." Has he done it? I know, Sir, that we may say and do say, that we are independent; (would it were true) as free to give a direction to the executive as to receive it from him. But do what you will, foreign relations—every measure short of war, and even the course of hostilities, depend upon him. He stands at the helm, and must guide the vessel of state. You give him money to buy Florida, and he purchases Louisiana. You may furnish means, the application of those means rests with him. Let not the master and mate go below when the ship is in distress, and throw the responsibility upon the cook and the cabin boy. I said so when your doors were shut: I scorn to say less now that they are open. Gentlemen may say what they please. They may put an insignificant individual to the ban of the Republic—I shall not alter my course. I blush with indignation at the misrepresentations which have gone forth in the public prints of our proceedings, public and private. Are the people of the United States, the real sovereigns of the country, unworthy of knowing what, there is too much reason to believe, has been communicated to the privileged spies of foreign governments? I think our citizens just as well entitled to know what has passed at the Marquis Yrujo, who has bearded your President to his face, insulted your government within its own peculiar jurisdiction, and outraged all decency. Do you mistake this diplomatic puppet for an automaton? He has orders for all he does. Take his instructions from his pocket to-morrow, they are signed, "Charles Maurice Talleyrand."

Let the nation know what they have to

depend upon. Be true to them, and (trust me) they will prove true to themselves and to you. The people are honest: now at home at their ploughs, not dreaming of what you are about. But the spirit of enquiry, that has too long slept, will be, must be awakened. Let them begin to think; not to say such things are proper because they have been done—but what has been done? and wherefore?—and all will be right.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 27, 1806.

OUR late intelligence from Washington is of the most interesting nature. The talents of the administration and of the legislature, which, at the commencement of the session, we fondly flattered ourselves would be sedulously devoted to the extrication of this country from the difficulties into which she has been plunged by the weakness and folly of our public measures, seem now to have no other object than mutual detection and recrimination. Those who have heretofore had the lead in our public affairs are now exclusively employed, each one in endeavouring to ward off the indignation of the country from himself and direct it to his neighbour. I am much mistaken if it does not ultimately fall upon all, with a weight which their feeble shoulders will not be able to sustain. During last week, a number of formal denunciations were made in the House of Representatives after the manner of a French convention. Mr. Clark, as will appear by the proceedings of Congress, has denounced Mr. Granger, and calls for an enquiry into his conduct. On Saturday Mr. Randolph gave notice that on Monday he would publicly denounce James Madison, Secretary of State. He assigned as his reason in part, that Mr. Madison told him at the commencement of the session "That France wanted money, and would not suffer Spain to treat with us, until we gave it to her, and that we should be obliged to do it." Upon which he said he turned upon his heel, and swore he would never yield an inch to a measure so disgraceful to the country. He concluded by challenging any friend of Mr. Madison to come forward on Monday and deny any part of the charge which he should bring against him.

Quere, whether the bill which has passed with closed doors was an appropriation of money to answer this demand of France.

The house were again sitting with closed doors on Friday.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 29.

The French ships *Alexandre* of 80 guns; *Le Brave* 74, and *Jupiter* 74, captured in the engagement off the City of St. Domingo, have arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

Francisco Son, a native of Portugal, convicted of the murder of Archibald Graham, in June last, was yesterday executed pursuant to his sentence.

Leander.—We have seen a letter this morning from Jacmel, (Hispaniola) announcing the arrival there of the *Leander*, in 15 days. We suppose she just touched in to carry the information of the prohibition of the intercourse between that Island and the United States.

Capture of the Cape of Good-Hope.

By the ship *Eolus*, Capt. Mather, arrived yesterday from Canton and St. Helena, we have received the particulars of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, by a British Force under the command of Sir Home Popham and Sir David Baird.

On the 23d of January, the English brig *L'Esper*, arrived at St. Helena from the Cape of Good Hope, and brought intelligence of the surrender of that place to the English on the 10th of January. The English troops were landed about the 5th of January, on the Hottentot shore. They were much annoyed in landing, by the Dutch light troops, and so on attacked by the whole Dutch force under the command of Gen. Yansen. A sharp engagement took place. Various were the reports at St. Helena respecting the number killed and wounded; but it was generally supposed that 1000 Dutch, and from 600 to 800 of the English were killed and wounded. The Dutch troops were finally defeated, and Gov. Yansen, with about 3000 troops, retreated to the country, and the place capitulated.

The force sent against the Cape consisted of 7300 troops, under the command of Gen. Sir David Baird; and the following ships of war under the command of Sir Home Popham, viz. *Diadem*, 64 guns; *Raisonné*, 64; *Belliqueux*, 64; *Diomedé*, 50; *Narcissus*, 38; *Leda*, 38; another 38 gun frigate; *L'Esper* brig, 18, and another brig of 18 guns; 3 Indiamen and 38 transports.

The *Britannia*, a fine ship belonging to the company, having, as report says 300,000 sterling in specie on board, and a transport, were totally lost off St. Roque—two lives only were lost, one of which was Colonel Yorke of the Royal Artillery.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, APRIL 1.

The news of the disturbances in Louisiana, we are informed by letter from Washington,

Rate!" *C'est une grande affaire d'Etat!* It seems that your sensibility is entirely confined to the extremities. You may be pulled by the nose and ears, and never feel it: but let your strong box be attacked, and you are all nerve: "Let us go to war!" Sir, if they called upon me only for my little *peculium*, to carry it on, perhaps I might give it: but my rights and liberties are involved in the grant, and I will never surrender them whilst I have life. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Crowninshield) is for spunging the debt. I can never consent to it; I will never bring the ways and means of fraudulent bankruptcy into your committee of supply. Confiscation and swindling shall never be found among my estimates, to meet the current expenditure of peace or war. No, Sir. I have said with the doors closed, and I say so when they are open, "pay the public debt." Get rid of that dead weight upon your government, that cramp upon all your measures, and then you may put the world at defiance. So long as it hangs upon you, you must have revenue, and to have revenue you must have commerce: commerce, peace. And shall these nefarious schemes be advised for lightening the public burthens? will you resort to these low and pitiful shifts; will you dare even to mention these dishonest artifices to take out your expences, when the public treasure is lavished on Turks and infidels; on singing boys and dancing girls; to furnish the means of basality to an African barbarian?

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There are now but two great commercial nations—Great-Britain is one, we are the other. When you consider the many points of contact between our interests, you may be surprised that there has been so little collision. Sir, to the other belligerent nations of Europe your navigation is a convenience, I might say, a necessity. If you do not carry for them, they must starve, at least for the luxuries of life, which custom has rendered almost indispensable. And if you cannot act with some degree of spirit towards those who are dependent upon you as carriers, do you reckon to brow beat a jealous rival, who, the moment she lets slip the dogs of war, sweeps you, at a blow, from the ocean. And *qui bono?* for whose benefit? The planter? Nothing like it: The fair, honest real American merchant; No, sir, for renegades; to day American—to-morrow, Danes. Go to war when you will the property now covered by the American, will then pass under the Danish, or some other neutral flag. Gentlemen say that our English ship is worth

three of ours: we shall therefore have the advantage in privateering—Did they ever know a nation get rich by privateering? This is stuff for the nursery—Remember that your products are bulky—as has been stated—that they require a vast tonnage to transport them abroad—and that but two nations possess that tonnage: Take these carriers out of the market: What is the result? The manufactures of England which (to use a finishing touch of the gentleman's rhetoric) have received the finishing stroke of art lie in a small comparative compass. The neutral trade can carry them. Your produce rots in the ware-house—You go to 'Stasia or St. Thomas's and get a striped blanket for a joe if you can raise one—Double freight, charges and commission—Who receives the profit? The carrier—Who pays it? The consumer. All your produce that finds its way to England must bear the same accumulated charges—with this difference:—that *there* the burthen falls on the home price. I appeal to the experience of the last war—which has been so often cited. What, then, was the price of produce, and of broad-cloth?

But you are told England will not make war—she has her hands full—Holland calculated in the same way in 1781: how did it turn out? You stand now in the place of Holland, then—without her navy, unaided by the preponderating fleets of France and Spain,—to say nothing of the Baltic powers. Do you want to take up the cudgels where these great maritime powers have been forced to drop them? to meet Great-Britain on the ocean and drive her off its face. If you are so far gone as this, every capital measure of your policy has hitherto been wrong. You should have nurtured the old, and devised new systems of taxation—have cherished your navy.—Begin this business when you may, land taxes, stamp-duties, window-taxes, hearth money, excise, in all its modifications of vexation and oppression, must precede, or follow after. But, sir, as French is the fashion of the day, I may be asked for my *projet*. I can readily tell gentlemen what I will not do. I will not prostitute any foreign nation with money. I will not launch into a naval war with Great-Britain, although I am ready to meet her at the Cowpens, or Bunker's Hill. And for this plain reason. We are a great land animal and our business is on shore. I will send her no money, sir, on any pretext whatsoever, much less on pretence of buying Labrador, or Botany Bay, when my real object was to secure limits, which she formally acknowledged at the peace of 1783. I go further—I would (if any thing) have laid an embargo. This would have got our own property home, and our adversary's into our power. If there is any wisdom left among us, the first step towards hostility will always be an embargo. In six months all your mercantile megrims would vanish. As to us, although it would cut deep, we can stand it. Without such a precaution, go to war when you will, you go to the wall. As to debts—strike the balance to-morrow, and England is I believe in our debt.

I hope, sir, to be excused for proceeding in this desultory course. I flatter myself I shall not have occasion again to trouble you—I know not that I shall be able—certainly not willing, unless provoked in self defence. I ask your attention to the character of the inhabitants of that southern country, on whom gentlemen rely for the support of their measure. Who, and what are they? A simple, agricultural people, accustomed to travel in peace, to market, with the produce of their labor. Who takes it from us? Another people devoted to manufactures—our sole source of supply. I have seen some stuff in the newspapers about manufactures in Saxony, and about a man who is no longer the *chief of a dominant faction*. The greatest man whom I ever knew—the immortal author of the letters of Curtius—has remarked the proneness of cunning people to wrap up and disguise in well selected phrases, doctrines too deformed and detestable to bear exposure in naked words;—by a judicious choice of epithets to draw the attention from the lurking principle beneath, and perpetuate delusion—But a little while ago, and any man might be proud to be considered as the *head of the republican party*. Now, it seems 'tis reproachful to be deemed the *chief of a dominant faction*. Mark the magic of words! Head, *chief*. Republican party, *dominant faction*. But as to these Saxon manufactures. What became of their Dresden China? Why the Prussian bayonets have broken all the pots, and you are content with Worcestershire or Staffordshire ware. There are some other fine manufactures on the continent, but no *supply*, except perhaps, of linens, the article we can best dispense with. A few individuals, sir, may have a coat of Louvriers cloth, or a service of Seve China: but there is too little, and that little too dear, to furnish the nation. You must depend on the fur trade in earnest and wear buffalo hides and bear skins.

Can any man, who understands Europe, pretend to say, that a particular foreign policy is now right, because it would have been expedient twenty, or even ten years ago, without abandoning all regard for common sense? Sir, it is the statesman's province to be guided by circumstances, to anticipate, to foresee them, to give them a course and a direction, and to mould them to his purpose. It is the business of a computing house clerk

to peer into the day book and ledger; to see no farther than the spectacles on his nose, to feel not beyond the pen behind his ear, to chatter in coffee-houses and be the oracle of clubs. From 1783 to 1793 and even later (I don't flickle for dates) France had a formidable marine, so had Holland, so had Spain. The two first possessed of thriving manufactures and a flourishing commerce. Great-Britain trembling alive to her manufacturing interests and carrying trade, would have felt to the heart any measure calculated to favor her rivals in these pursuits—She would have yielded then to her fears and her jealousy alone. What is the case now? She lays an export duty on her manufactures, and there ends the question. If Georgia shall (from whatever cause) so completely monopolize the culture of cotton as to be able to lay an export duty of three per cent. upon it, besides taxing its cultivators, in every other shape, that human or infernal ingenuity can devise, is Pennsylvania likely to rival her and take away the trade?

But Sir, it seems that we, who are opposed to this resolution, are men of no nerves—who trembled in the days of the British treaty—cowards (I presume) in the reign of terror? Is this true? Hunt up the journals; let our actions tell. We pursue our old unshaken course. We care not for the nations of Europe, but make foreign relations bend to our political principles and subserve our country's interest. We have no wish to see another Aclium or Pharsalia, or the lieutenants of a modern Alexander playing at piquet, or all-fours, for the empire of the world. 'Tis poor comfort to us, to be told that France has too decided a taste for luxurious things to meddle with us; that Egypt is her object, or the coast of Barbary, and, at the worst, we shall be the last devoured. We are enamoured with neither nation—we would play their own game upon them, use them for our interest and convenience. But with all my abhorrence of the British government, I should not hesitate between Westminster Hall and a Middlesex jury, on the one hand, and the wood of Vincennes and a file of Grenadiers on the other. That jury-trial which walked with Horne Tooke, and Hardy, through the flames of ministerial persecution is, I confess, more to my taste, than the trial of the duke d'Enghien.

Mr. Chairman, I am sensible of having detained the committee longer than I ought—certainly much longer than I intended. I am equally sensible of their politeness, and not less so, Sir, of your patient attention. It is your own indulgence, Sir, badly requited indeed, to which you owe this persecution. I might offer another apology for these undigested, desultory remarks: my never having seen the treasury documents. Until I came into the House this morning, I have been stretched on a sick bed. But when I behold the affairs of this nation instead of being where I hoped, and the people believed they were, in the hands of responsible men, committed to Tom, Dick and Harry—to the refuse of the retail trade of politics, I do feel, I cannot help feeling, the most deep and serious concern. If the executive government would step forward and say, "such is our plan—such is our opinion, and such are our reasons in support of it," I would meet it fairly, would openly oppose or pledge myself to support it. But without compass or polar star, I will not launch into an ocean of unexplored measures, which stand condemned by all the information to which I have access. The constitution of the United States declares it to be the province and the duty of the President "to give to Congress, from time to time, information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient and necessary." Has he done it? I know, Sir, that we may say and do say, that we are independent; (would it were true) as free to give a direction to the executive as to receive it from him. But do what you will, foreign relations—every measure short of war, and even the course of hostilities, depend upon him. He stands at the helm, and must guide the vessel of state. You give him money to buy Florida, and he purchases Louisiana. You may furnish means, the application of those means rests with him. Let not the master and mate go below when the ship is in distress, and throw the responsibility upon the cook and the cabin boy. I said so when your doors were shut: I scorn to say less now that they are open. Gentlemen may say what they please. They may put an insignificant individual to the ban of the Republic—I shall not alter my course. I blush with indignation at the misrepresentations which have gone forth in the public prints of our proceedings, public and private. Are the people of the United States, the real sovereigns of the country, unworthy of knowing what, there is too much reason to believe, has been communicated to the privileged spies of foreign governments? I think our citizens just as well entitled to know what has passed as the Marquis Yrujo, who has beard your President in his face, insulted your government within its own peculiar jurisdiction, and outraged all decency. Do you mistake this diplomatic puppet for an automaton? He has orders for all he does. Take his instructions from his pocket to-morrow, they are signed, "Charles Maurice Talleyrand."

Let the nation know what they have to

depend upon. Be true to them, and (trust me) they will prove true to themselves and to you. The people are honest: now at home at their ploughs, not dreaming of what you are about. But the spirit of enquiry, that has too long slept, will be, must be awakened. Let them begin to think; not to say such things are proper because they have been done—but what has been done? and wherefore?—and all will be right.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 27, 1806.

OUR late intelligence from Washington is of the most interesting nature. The talents of the administration and of the legislature, which, at the commencement of the session, we fondly flattered ourselves would be sedulously devoted to the extrication of this country from the difficulties into which she has been plunged by the weakness and folly of our public measures, seem now to have no other object than mutual detection and recrimination. Those who have heretofore had the lead in our public affairs are now exclusively employed, each one in endeavouring to ward off the indignation of the country from himself and direct it to his neighbour. I am much mistaken if it does not ultimately fall upon all, with a weight which their feeble shoulders will not be able to sustain. During last week, a number of formal denunciations were made in the House of Representatives after the manner of a French convention. Mr. Clark, as will appear by the proceedings of Congress, has denounced Mr. Granger, and calls for an enquiry into his conduct. On Saturday Mr. Randolph gave notice that on Monday he would publicly denounce James Madison, Secretary of State. He assigned as his reason in part, that Mr. Madison told him at the commencement of the session "That France wanted money, and would not suffer Spain to treat with us, until we gave it to her, and that we should be obliged to do it." Upon which he said he turned upon his heel, and swore he would never yield an inch to a measure so disgraceful to the country. He concluded by challenging any friend of Mr. Madison to come forward on Monday and deny any part of the charge which he should bring against him.

Query, whether the bill which has passed with closed doors was an appropriation of money to answer this demand of France.

The house were again sitting with closed doors on Friday.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, MARCH 29.

The French ships *Alexandre* of 80 guns; *Le Brave* 74, and *Jupiter* 74, captured in the engagement off the City of St. Domingo, have arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

Francisco Son, a native of Portugal, convicted of the murder of Archibald Graham, in June last, was yesterday executed pursuant to his sentence.

Leander.—We have seen a letter this morning from Jacmel, (Hispaniola) announcing the arrival there of the *Leander*, in 15 days. We suppose she just touched in to carry the information of the prohibition of the intercourse between that Island and the United States.

Capture of the Cape of Good Hope.

By the ship *Eolus*, Capt. Mather, arrived yesterday from Canton and St. Helena, we have received the particulars of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, by a British Force under the command of Sir Home Popham and Sir David Baird.

On the 23d of January, the English brig *L'Espoir*, arrived at St. Helena from the Cape of Good Hope, and brought intelligence of the surrender of that place to the English on the 10th of January. The English troops were landed about the 5th of January, on the Hottentot shore. They were much annoyed in landing, by the Dutch light troops, and so on attacked by the whole Dutch force under the command of Gen. Yansen. A sharp engagement took place. Various were the reports at St. Helena respecting the number killed and wounded; but it was generally supposed that 1000 Dutch, and from 600 to 800 of the English were killed and wounded. The Dutch troops were finally defeated, and Gov. Yansen, with about 3000 troops, retreated to the country, and the place capitulated.

The force sent against the Cape consisted of 7300 troops, under the command of Gen. Sir David Baird; and the following ships of war under the command of Sir Home Popham, viz. *Diadem*, 64 guns; *Raisonné*, 64; *Belliqueux*, 64; *Diomedé*, 50; *Narcissus*, 38; *Leda*, 38; another 38 gun frigate; *L'Espoir* brig, 18, and another brig of 18 guns; 3 Indiamen and 38 transports.

The *Britannia*, a fine ship belonging to the company, having, as report says 300,000 sterling in specie on board, and a transport, were totally lost off St. Roque—two lives only were lost, one of which was Colonel Yorke of the Royal Artillery.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, APRIL 1.

The news of the disturbances in Louisiana, we are informed by letter from Washington,

is confirmed, and another attack from the Spaniards, was expected.

FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived the brig Acorn, Folger 34 days from Nantes. We have been favoured with the Journal du Commerce to the 8th of February, from which we select the following small articles.

PARIS, FEB. 8.

The Prefect of the Police has decreed that no individual shall be seen masked or disguised in the markets, streets, or public walks wearing a sword, cane, or any other weapon.

The Count Haugwitz, Minister of State of the Russian Cabinet, has arrived at Paris.

News had arrived of the entry of General Miollis into Venice on the 19th of January, taking possession of it in the name of the Emperor of France and King of Italy.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1806.

THE TRIPOLITAN TREATY.

On the 17th ult. a Committee of the Senate of the United States, consisting of Messrs. Bradley, Wright, Baldwin, Smith, [of Maryland] and Tracy, to whom was referred the petition of HAMET CARAMALLI, the Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, Reported, in substance, that the claims of the Ex-Bashaw appear to be founded on the justice of the United States, from his services and sufferings in their cause, and from his having been deceived and amused with the prospect of being placed on his throne, as legitimate Sovereign of Tripoli, and frequently drawn from eligible situations, for the purpose of being made the dupe and instrument of policy, and finally sacrificed to misfortune and wretchedness.—[Here follows a variety of documents and evidence, which substantiates the statement of Tripoline affairs, as heretofore given by Gen. Eaton; in which Commodore Barron is exonerated from blame, on account of the feeble state of his health—and the charge of base and dishonorable conduct on the part of Col. LEAR, (Mr. Jefferson's favorite and Consul) completely supported.] The Committee then proceed in their Report:—

"But however unpleasant the task, the committee are compelled by the obligations of truth and duty, to state further, that Mr. Lear, to whom was entrusted the power of negotiating the peace, appears to have gained a complete ascendancy over Commodore Barron, thus debilitated by sickness; or rather, having assumed the command in the name of the commodore to have dictated every measure; to have paralysed every military operation by sea and land; and finally, without displaying the fleet or Squadron before Tripoli, without consulting even the safety of the ex-Bashaw or his army, against the opinion of all the officers of the fleet, so far as the committee have been able to obtain the same, and of Commodore Rodgers, (as appears from Mr. Lear's letter to the Secretary of State, dated Syracuse harbour, July 5th, 1805) to have entered into a convention with the reigning Bashaw, by which, contrary to his instructions, he stipulated to pay him sixty thousand dollars, to abandon the ex-Bashaw, and to withdraw all aid and assistance from his army. And, although a stipulation was made that the wife and children of the ex-Bashaw should be delivered to him on his withdrawing from the territories of Tripoli, yet that stipulation has not been carried into execution, and it is highly probable was never intended to be. The committee forbear to make any comment on the impropriety of the orders issued to General Eaton to evacuate Derne, five days previous to Mr. Lear's sailing from Malta for Tripoli, to enter on his negotiation; and the honor of the nation forbids any remarks on the unworthy attempt to compel the ex-Bashaw and General Eaton, to give up and abandon their conquest, by withholding supplies from the army at Derne, eight days previous to the commencement of the negotiation; nor will the committee condescend to enter into a consideration of pretended reasons, assigned by Mr. Lear to palliate his management of the affairs of the negotiation; such as, the danger of the American prisoners in Tripoli, the unfitness of the ships for service, and the want of means to prosecute the war; they appear to the committee to have no foundation in fact and are used rather as a veil to cover an inglorious deed, than solid reasons to justify the negotiator's conduct. The committee are free to say, that, in their opinion, it was in the power of the United States, with the force then employed, and a small portion of the sixty thousand dollars, thus improperly expended, to have placed Hamet Caramalli, the rightful sovereign of Tripoli, on his throne; to have obtained their prisoners in perfect safety without the payment of a cent, with assurance, and probable certainty of eventual remuneration for all expense; and to have established a peace with the Barbary powers, that would have been secure and permanent and which would have dignified the name and character of the American people. Upon these facts, and to carry into effect the principles of duty arising out of them, the

only remuneration now left in the power of the United States to make, the committee herewith present a bill for the consideration of the Senate. The committee are confident that the legislature of a free and chivalric country, can never leave it in the power of a Mahometan to say that they violate their faith, or withhold the operations of justice from one who has fallen a victim to his unbounded confidence in their integrity and honor."

Agreeably to a stipulation in the Treaty lately made with Tripoli, the wife and children of Hamet Caramalli, were to be delivered up to him; but the Usurper, making a difficulty in complying with this, Mr. Consul Lear gave him a secret writing, absolving him from a compliance with this article, if he would only observe the others. This fact, is not only admitted in the Report of the United States Senate, given in this day's Mercury; but corroborated by the testimony of several letters received from Washington.

Congress.—Since the passage of Mr. Nicholson's resolution, in the House of Representatives, for a partial non-importation of British Goods, there has been nothing done, and but little said which is worth repeating. On Friday, the 21st ult. in the House of Representatives, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Clark, of Virginia, and agreed to, for enquiring into the official conduct of Mr. Granger, the Post-Master-General; and a committee of seven appointed for that purpose. The reason Mr. Clark assigned for asking this investigation was, that Granger had attempted to seduce the Aurora editor to advocate the Yazoo claim, now pending before the House. Mr. C. stated it to be a disagreeable business for the House to interfere in the duties of the President, whose province it was to appoint and remove; he believed the President was not fully acquainted with Granger's conduct!—"Good, just and honest, himself," (says he) he listens to ear-wigs who surround him, who extol this officer and "whisper sweet things in his favour."—At two o'clock, the doors were closed.

On Monday, as will be seen from the letter which follows, another of the executive's Ministers was attacked.

Extract of a letter from Washington City, dated 23d of March, 1806.

"I am so lost in wonder and astonishment, at the portentous events of the present day, that I know not what to say, or write, unless in the spirit of prophecy I predict an approaching millenium.—The great miracle workers and slight of hand men, from Miranda up to Bonaparte, and from Jefferson down to Sloan, that are now playing their fantastic tricks before the world, are truly phenomena of their kind.—The latter are indeed, mere jugglers of the puppet show; and, the moment the new Virginia scene-shifter, shall have completely exposed them to view, they will be hissed off the stage.

"Mr. RANDOLPH still goes on lashing the Administration, from the throne to the foot-stool.—The day before yesterday, a resolution was submitted, to enquire into the official conduct of the Post-Master-General; and yesterday he gave notice to the House, that on Monday next, "he, John Randolph, a Representative from the State of Virginia, would, in his place, publicly denounce James Madison, Secretary of State"—He then assigned as his reasons in part, why he would do so—that Mr. Madison told him, at the commencement of the session, "that France wanted money, and would not suffer Spain to treat with us, until we gave it to her; and, that we should be obliged to do so"—upon which said he, "I turned upon my heel and swore, I would never yield an inch to a measure, so disgraceful to my country."—He then challenged any friend of the Secretary of State, to come forward on Monday next, and deny any part of this charge, or any thing he should then say on the subject.

"The dissatisfaction, jealousy, and disgust, prevailing among the majority in Congress, added to their total want of political principle and capacity, must destroy them—but when these dregs will settle to the bottom, or whether order and symmetry will come out of this confusion and chaos, the Lord knows.

"Dispatches arrived last evening, from Mr. Monroe—he has received no answer from the British government, on the subject of our complaints.—With Spain, as you must have seen, our affairs present a threatening aspect.—I should not be surprised, if before the last of May, we were to hear of the Don's taking possession of New Orleans—and no doubt, the gallant Governor Claiborne will himself be the first to bring us the intelligence—but he must have more enterprise than Tarleton had, if by that time, he should be able to find the hero of Carter's mountain, so as to deliver him the dispatches."

The following article is copied from the New-York Gazette of Monday last:—"On Tuesday, 25th inst. Congress passed a resolution appropriating 150,000 dollars for the protection of ports and harbours; and another appropriating 250,000 dollars for building gun-boats. A third, for appropriating 600,000 dollars for building 6 ships of the line, was rejected, 72 to 35.—The same day it was agreed that the bill for prohibiting

the importation of certain British Goods should go into operation the 19th of November next.

An official account of the late naval action off St. Domingo, is given in the Southern papers. It does not vary, in any thing essential, from the accounts already given of the affair.

British Captures.—The whole number of national vessels taken by the British from their enemies since 1793, or destroyed, is 511, viz.—Ships of the line, 113; frigates, 4; frigates, 156; corvettes, 233—besides 834 privateers.

The Hon. Thomas Erskine, jun. is appointed Ambassador from England to the United States.

The Cape of Good Hope was taken by the English, from the Dutch, about the middle of January.

We find no confirmation of the bloody story from the Mississippi. The President informed Congress, by message, the 20th ult. that the Spaniards, by order of the American commander, had withdrawn over the Sabine river; but mentions no battle.

Two resolutions have been submitted to the Senate of the United States respecting General Eaton and his associates in the battle of Derne. The first expresses the high sense of Congress of their gallant conduct. The second empowers the President to cause to be surveyed and laid out, within the limits of the United States public lands, a township six miles square, to be called DERNE; which shall be divided between Gen. Eaton and his six associates, and granted them and their heirs forever.

The nomination and appointment of Mr. Armstrong, as Envoy Extra to Spain, has every where been received with disgust, even by democrats.—They cannot explain the motive; especially as the appointment tends so quickly on that of Mr. Bowdoin.

COMMUNICATION.

Every one must observe with pleasure how much has been lately done in this town, towards the promotion of its military character. But every one must at the same time be sensible, how much more may be done. There are individuals who have devoted their time, lavished their money, and multiplied sacrifices, to forward and direct the military ardour now prevalent among our young men: There are others who ought to do so. Those who are favoured by opulence, or distinguished by elevated station, ought to favour the public by their example, and distinguish themselves at this crisis by personal and practical exertions.

Every day that passes must renew and confirm the idea, that it is more and more necessary, the individual states should (more particularly as it respects military concerns) take care of themselves. Congress, who by the Constitution are to provide for the common defence, seem not to be very deeply impressed by this duty. They vote armies on paper, a hundred thousand men are in a moment raised and erased by the point of the pen. But as for any serious, effectual, practical arrangement to organize the force of the country, it seems to be, if not foreign to their intentions, at least above their capacities.

We have learned Generals making long motions, and furious declaimers long speeches; we are irritating every foreign nation against us, and placing ourselves in an attitude of defence against none. The navy of England is not to be repelled from our shores by paper bullets; nor are the Spanish, much less the French armies to tremble, when attacked by the *pas de charge* of—pens.

Military companies ought to be regarded in their true points of utility. Young men who engage in them ought to be conscious that they are performing an important duty to their country; and that they are laying the basis of their country's military strength. Once become good soldiers, they are capable of becoming officers. If for the purpose of resisting insurrections, or repelling invasions, the militia should be drawn out; from the associated companies men might be taken who, duly instructed and disciplined, and habituated to obey, would be worthy to command. These companies are the natural nurseries of officers, and accumulate and keep permanent a stock of military skill, which in times of public exigency and danger might be drawn upon for the good of the community. Young men should not enter into these companies, for the mere purposes of sport or parade. They should be animated by higher views. To them, as to an essential part of the force of the country, must we look, for the protection of our property, and the maintenance of our liberties.

The people of this country from their principles, their habits, their prejudices, are averse to a large standing army; but for the purposes of defence, some substitute must be provided. Under present circumstances, volunteer companies appear to be the best substitute. But while this is admitted theoretically, by most, too few give the best proof of the sincerity of their opinions, by actually enlisting. If insuperable impediments prevent this; there are still other methods of forwarding this important object. If gentlemen are too busy to arm, discipline, and accoutre themselves, they can furnish the means to others. If they can't draw their swords, they can their purse strings. There are in-

dividuals who animated by liberality and patriotism, have contributed largely to advance this town up to that point of military respectability it ought to be at, more must still be done. By whom is it to be done, by those who have already done all. In the words of the proverb, "is the free horse to be rode to death?"—Those who have the most property, ought to do the most for its protection.—These hints are given with no intention of offence. Their object is to rouse the respectable character of the community old and young, to reflect on this subject; to admonish them that, in the distribution of all public burdens, something like equality should prevail; and that no one ought to complain, if all we insist on, is FAIR PLAY.

In giving place, in this day's Mercury, to the conclusion of Mr. Randolph's precious speech, we have been necessitated to exclude much interesting domestic matter, some advertisements, &c. &c.

MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, for March, 1806, is received at the office of the Newport Mercury. Subscribers are requested to call for their Books.

DIED.—At Washington, on the 16th ult. Gen. JAMES JACKSON, a member of the U. S. Senate from Georgia.

—On the Coast of Africa, in December last, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON SANFORD, of this town, eldest son of Mr. Samuel Sanford, deceased, in the 22d year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 4.

ENTERED, From
Brig Rising-Sun, Rhodes, Alexandria
Betty, Arnold, Surinam
Ship Columbia, Oldridge, Havana
Sloop Polly, Blits, New-York

CLEARED, For
Sloop Aurora, Cabonne, New-York
Two-Sisters, Church, Ditto

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by ABRAHAM SHEARMAN, jun. New-Bedford—Price 75 Cents.

(Also for Sale by JOSEPH SHEARMAN, and at the MERCURY OFFICE, Newport)

POEMS,

BY JOHN MARRIOTT.

To which is prefixed a short account of the Author, including Extracts from some of his Letters.

"J. MARRIOTT was of the Society of Friends, an Englishman, virtuous, amiable, and well-informed, who died at an early age, not without leaving a Memorial of his Talents. A small volume of Poems, honorable to his head and heart, was printed for a few friends, in the course of the past year. It has been lent the Editor, by a well-known Correspondent, who is not only a lover of Virtue and the Muses, but a cherisher of their votaries."—PORT FOLIO.

ELLWOOD'S SACRED HISTORY, in three large duodecimo volumes, may also be had as above, price 4 dolls. 50 cents. April 4, 1806.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

EIGHTEEN hundred bushels Virginia Corn
100 barrels superfine Flour.
1000 H. O. Hoghead Staves.
Newport, April 4, 1806.

For Sale, at Public Auction, On MONDAY the 14th inst. at XI o'clock, A. M. on the premises, if not Sold before at Private Sale.

A DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Duke-street, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary Hazard, a nd possession given immediately.—Terms will be made known at the time of Sale.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

JAMES PERRY,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY-FIVE Barrels of Prime Pork, and Twenty-nine Half-Barrels Mefls Beefs
Newport, April 4, 1806.

TWO Hundred Barrels fresh fine and Superfine Flour, lately arrived and for sale, to close a consignment, either for cash or good negotiable notes—if early application be made to WILLIAM G. BURROUGHS.

NO. 11 Church-street.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Half of a Two-story Dwelling House, Bake-House, and Lot of Land situated in Mill-street, formerly belonging to Capt Joseph Battey, deceased.—For further particulars and terms apply to BENJAMIN TAYER.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

POTATOES.

TWO Hundred Barrels, and Two Hundred Bushels of POTATOES, in excellent shipping order, on board the Schooner NANCY, at HANCOCK'S Wharf.—Apply to EARL and ALLISTON.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

is confirmed, and another attack from the Spaniards, was expected.

FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived the brig Acorn, Folger 34 days from Nantz. We have been favoured with the Journal du Commerce to the 8th of February, from which we select the following small articles.

PARIS, FEB. 8.

The Prefect of the Police has decreed that no individual shall be seen masked or disguised in the markets, streets, or public walks wearing a sword, cane, or any other weapon.

The Count Haugwitz, Minister of State of the Russian Cabinet, has arrived at Paris.

News had arrived of the entry of General Miollis into Venice on the 19th of January, taking possession of it in the name of the Emperor of France and King of Italy.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1806.

THE TRIPOLITAN TREATY.

On the 17th ult. a Committee of the Senate of the United States, consisting of Messrs. Bradley, Wright, Baldwin, Smith, [of Maryland] and Tracy, to whom was referred the petition of HAMET CARAMALLI, the Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, Reported, in substance, that the claims of the Ex-Bashaw appear to be founded on the justice of the United States, from his services and sufferings in their cause, and from his having been deceived and amused with the prospect of being placed on his throne, as legitimate Sovereign of Tripoli, and frequently drawn from eligible situations, for the purpose of being made the dupe and instrument of policy, and finally sacrificed to misfortune and wretchedness.—[Here follows a variety of documents and evidence, which substantiates the statement of Tripoline affairs, as heretofore given by Gen. Eaton; in which Commodore Barron is exonerated from blame, on account of the feeble state of his health—and the charge of base and dishonorable conduct on the part of Col. LEAR, (Mr. Jefferson's favorite and Consul) completely supported.] The Committee then proceed in their Report:—

"But however unpleasant the task, the committee are compelled by the obligations of truth and duty, to state further, that Mr. Lear, to whom was entrusted the power of negotiating the peace, appears to have gained a complete ascendancy over commodore Barron, thus debilitated by sickness; or rather, having assumed the command in the name of the commodore to have dictated every measure; to have paralysed every military operation by sea and land; and finally, without displaying the fleet or Squadron before Tripoli, without consulting even the safety of the ex-Bashaw or his army, against the opinion of all the officers of the fleet, so far as the committee have been able to obtain the same, and of Commodore Rodgers, (as appears from Mr. Lear's letter to the Secretary of State, dated Syracuse harbour, July 5th, 1805) to have entered into a convention with the reigning Bashaw, by which, contrary to his instructions, he stipulated to pay him sixty thousand dollars, to abandon the ex-Bashaw, and to withdraw all aid and assistance from his army. And, although a stipulation was made that the wife and children of the ex-Bashaw should be delivered to him on his withdrawing from the territories of Tripoli, yet that stipulation has not been carried into execution, and it is highly probable was never intended to be. The committee forbear to make any comment on the impropriety of the orders issued to General Eaton to evacuate Derne, five days previous to Mr. Lear's sailing from Malta for Tripoli, to enter on his negotiation; and the honor of the nation forbids any remarks on the unworthy attempt to compel the ex-Bashaw and general Eaton, to give up and abandon their conquest, by withholding supplies from the army at Derne, eight days previous to the commencement of the negotiation; nor will the committee condescend to enter into a consideration of pretended reasons, assigned by Mr. Lear to palliate his management of the affairs of the negotiation; such as, the danger of the American prisoners in Tripoli, the unsafety of the ships for service, and the want of means to prosecute the war; they appear to the committee to have no foundation in fact and are used rather as a veil to cover an inglorious deed, than solid reasons to justify the negotiator's conduct. The committee are free to say, that, in their opinion, it was in the power of the United States, with the force then employed, and a small portion of the sixty thousand dollars, thus improperly expended, to have placed Hamet Caramalli, the rightful sovereign of Tripoli, on his throne; to have obtained their prisoners in perfect safety without the payment of a cent, with assurance, and probable certainty of eventual remuneration for all expense; and to have established a peace with the Barbary powers, that would have been secure and permanent and which would have dignified the name and character of the American people. Up on these facts, and to carry into effect the principles of duty arising out of them, the

only remuneration now left in the power of the United States to make, the committee herewith present a bill for the consideration of the Senate. The committee are confident that the legislature of a free and christian country, can never leave it in the power of a Mahometan to say that they violate their faith, or withhold the operations of justice from one who has fallen a victim to his unbounded confidence in their integrity and honor."

Agreeably to a stipulation in the Treaty lately made with Tripoli, the wife and children of Hamet Caramalli, were to be delivered up to him; but the Usurper, making a difficulty in complying with this, Mr. Consul Lear gave him a secret writing absolving him from a compliance with this article, if he would only observe the others. This fact, is not only admitted in the Report of the United States Senate, given in this day's Mercury; but corroborated by the testimony of several letters received from Washington.

Congress.—Since the passage of Mr. Nicholson's resolution, in the House of Representatives, for a partial non-importation of British Goods, there has been nothing done, and but little said which is worth repeating. On Friday, the 21st ult. in the House of Representatives, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Clark, of Virginia, and agreed to, for enquiring into the official conduct of Mr. Granger, the Post-Master-General; and a committee of seven appointed for that purpose. The reason Mr. Clark assigned for asking this investigation was, that Granger had attempted to seduce the Aurora editor to advocate the Yaxoo claim, now pending before the House. Mr. C. stated it to be a disagreeable business for the House to interfere in the duties of the President, whose province it was to appoint and remove; he believed the President was not fully acquainted with Granger's conduct!—"Good, just and honest, himself," (says he) he listens to ear-wigs who surround him, who extol this officer and "whisper sweet things in his favour."—At two o'clock, the doors were closed.

On Monday, as will be seen from the letter which follows, another of the executive's Ministers was attacked.

Extract of a letter from Washington City, dated 23d of March, 1806.

"I am so lost in wonder and astonishment, at the portentous events of the present day, that I know not what to say, or write, unless in the spirit of prophecy I predict an approaching millenium.—The great miracle workers and slight of hand men, from Miranda up to Bonaparte, and from Jefferson down to Sloan, that are now playing their fantastic tricks before the world, are truly phenomena of their kind.—The latter are indeed, mere jugglers of the puppet show; and the moment the new Virginia scene-shifter, shall have completely exposed them to view, they will be hifted off the stage.

"Mr. RANDOLPH still goes on lashing the Administration, from the throne to the foot-stool.—The day before yesterday, a resolution was submitted, to enquire into the official conduct of the Post-Master-General; and yesterday he gave notice to the House, that on Monday next, "he, John Randolph, a Representative from the State of Virginia, would, in his place, publicly denounce James Madison, Secretary of State"—He then assigned as his reasons in part, why he would do so—that Mr. Madison told him, at the commencement of the session, "that France wanted money, and would not suffer Spain to treat with us, until we gave it to her; and that we should be obliged to do so"—upon which said he, "I turned upon my heel and swore, I would never yield an inch to a measure, so disgraceful to my country."—He then challenged any friend of the Secretary of State, to come forward on Monday next, and deny any part of this charge, or any thing he should then say on the subject.

"The dissatisfaction, jealousy, and disgust, prevailing among the majority in Congress, added to their total want of political principle and capacity, must destroy them—but when these dregs will settle to the bottom, or whether order and symmetry will come out of this confusion and chaos, the Lord knows.

"Dispatches arrived last evening, from Mr. Monroe—he has received no answer from the British government, on the subject of our complaints.—With Spain, as you must have seen, our affairs present a threatening aspect.—I should not be surprised, if before the last of May, we were to hear of the Dons taking possession of New Orleans—and no doubt, the gallant Governor Claiborne will himself be the first to bring us the intelligence—but he must have more enterprise than Tarleton had, if by that time, he should be able to find the hero of Carter's mountain, so as to deliver him the dispatches."

The following article is copied from the New-York Gazette of Monday last:—"On Tuesday, 25th inst. Congress passed a resolution appropriating 150,000 dollars for the protection of ports and harbours; and another appropriating 250,000 dollars for building gun-boats. A third, for appropriating 600,000 dollars for building 6 ships of the line, was rejected, 72 to 35.—The same day it was agreed that the bill for prohibiting

the importation of certain British Goods should go into operation the 15th of November next.

An official account of the late naval action off St. Domingo, is given in the Southern papers. It does not vary, in any thing essential, from the accounts already given of the affair.

British Captures.—The whole number of national vessels taken by the British from their enemies since 1793, or destroyed, is 511, viz.—Ships of the line, 113; frigates, 4; frigates, 156; corvettes, 233—besides 834 privateers.

The Hon. Thomas Erskine, jun. is appointed Ambassador from England to the United States.

The Cape of Good Hope was taken by the English, from the Dutch, about the middle of January.

We had no confirmation of the bloody story from the Mississippi. The President informed Congress, by mess g., the 20th ult. that the Spaniards, by order of the American commander, had withdrawn over the Sabine river; but mentions no battle.

Two resolutions have been submitted to the Senate of the United States respecting General Eaton and his associates in the battle of Derne. The first expresses the high sense of Congress of their gallant conduct. The second empowers the President to cause to be surveyed and laid out, within the limits of the United States public lands, a township six miles square, to be called DERNE; which shall be divided between Gen. Eaton and his six associates, and granted them and their heirs forever.

The nomination and appointment of Mr. Armstrong, as Envoy Extra to Spain, has every where been received with disgust, even by democrats.—They cannot explain the motive; especially as the appointment treads so quickly on that of Mr. Bowdoin.

COMMUNICATION.

Every one must observe with pleasure how much has been lately done in this town, towards the promotion of its military character. But every one must at the same time be sensible, how much more may be done. There are individuals who have devoted their time, lavished their money, and multiplied sacrifices, to forward and direct the military ardour now prevalent among our young men: There are others who ought to do so. Those who are favoured by opulence, or distinguished by elevated station, ought to favour the public by their example, and distinguish themselves at this crisis by personal and practical exertions.

Every day that passes must renew and confirm the idea, that it is more and more necessary, the individual States should (more particularly as it respects military concerns) take care of themselves. Congress, who by the Constitution are to provide for the common defence, seem not to be very deeply impressed by this duty. They vote armies on paper, a hundred thousand men are in a moment raised and raised by the point of the pen. But as for any serious, effectual, practical arrangement to organize the force of the country, it seems to be, if not foreign to their intentions, at least above their capacities.

We have learned Generals making long motions, and furious declaimers long speeches; we are irritating every foreign nation against us, and placing ourselves in an attitude of defence against none. The navy of England is not to be repelled from our shores by paper bullets; nor are the Spanish, much less the French armies to tremble, when attacked by the *pas de charge* of—pens.

Military companies ought to be regarded in their true points of utility. Young men who engage in them ought to be conscious that they are performing an important duty to their country; and that they are laying the basis of their country's military strength. Once become good soldiers, they are capable of becoming officers. If for the purpose of resisting insurrections, or repelling invasions, the militia should be drawn out; from the associated companies men might be taken who, duly instructed and disciplined, and habituated to obey, would be worthy to command. These companies are the natural nurseries of officers, and accumulate and keep permanent a stock of military skill, which in times of public exigency and danger might be drawn upon for the good of the community. Young men should not enter into these companies, for the mere purposes of sport or parade. They should be animated by higher views. To them, as to an essential part of the force of the country, must we look, for the protection of our property, and the maintenance of our liberties.

The people of this country from their principles, their habits, their prejudices, are averse to a large standing army; but for the purposes of defence, some substitute must be provided. Under present circumstances, volunteer companies appear to be the best substitute. But while this is admitted theoretically, by most, too few give the best proof of the sincerity of their opinions, by actually enlisting. If insuperable impediments prevent this; there are still other methods of forwarding this important object. If gentlemen are too busy to arm, discipline, and accoutre themselves, they can furnish the means to others. If they can't draw their swords, they can their purse strings. There are in-

dividuals who animated by liberality and patriotism, have contributed largely to advance this town up to that point of military respectability it ought to be at, more must still be done. By whom it is to be done, by those who have already done all. In the words of the proverb, "is the free horse to be rode to death?"—Those who have the most property, ought to do the most for its protection.—These hints are given with no intention of offence. Their object is to rouse the respectable character of the community, old and young, to reflect on this subject; to admonish them that, in the distribution of all public burdens, something like equality should prevail; and that no one ought to complain, if all we insist on, is FAIR PLAY.

In giving place, in this day's Mercury, to the conclusion of Mr. Randolph's precious speech, we have been necessitated to exclude much interesting domestic matter, some advertisements, &c. &c.

MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, for March, 1806, is received at the office of the Newport Mercury. Subscribers are requested to call for their Books.

DIED.—At Washington, on the 16th ult. Gen. JAMES JACKSON, a member of the U. S. Senate from Georgia.

—On the Coast of Africa, in December last, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON SANFORD, of this town, eldest son of Mr. Samuel Sanford, deceased, in the 22d year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, April 4.

ENTERED, From
Brig Rising-Sun, Rhodes, Alexandria
Berley, Arnold, Surinam
Ship Columbia, Oldridge, Havana
Sloop Polly, Bliss, New-York

CLEARED, For
Sloop Aurora, Cahoon, New-York
Two-Sisters, Church, Ditto

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by ABRAHAM SHEARMAN, jun. New-Bedford—Price 75 Cents.

(Also for Sale by JOH SHEARMAN, and at the MERCURY OFFICE, Newport)

POEMS, BY JOHN MARRIOTT.

To which is prefixed a short account of the Author, including Extracts from some of his Letters.

"J. MARRIOTT was of the Society of Friends, an Englishman, virtuous, amiable, and well-informed, who died at an early age, not without leaving a Memorial of his Talents. A small volume of Poems, honorable to his head and heart, was printed for a few friends, in the course of the past year. It has been sent the Editor, by a well-known Correspondent, who is not only a lover of Virtue and the Muses, but a cherisher of their votaries."—PORT FOLIO.

ELLWOOD'S SACRED HISTORY, in three large duodecimo volumes, may also be had as above, price 4 dolls. 50 cents.
April 4, 1806.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER HAS FOR SALE,

EIGHTEEN hundred bushels Virginia Corn
100 barrels superfine Flour.
1000 R. O. Hoghead Staves.
Newport, April 4, 1806.

For Sale, at Public Auction,
On MONDAY the 14th inst. at XI o'clock, A. M.
on the premises, if not Sold before at Private Sale,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Duke-street, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary Hazard, a nd possession given immediately.—Terms will be made known at the time of Sale.
Newport, April 4, 1806.

JAMES PERRY, HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY-FIVE Barrels of Prime Pork,
and Twenty-nine Half-Barrels Melfs Beefs
Newport, April 4, 1806.

TWO Hundred Barrels fresh fine and Superfine Flour, lately arrived and for sale, to close a consignment, either for cash or good negotiable notes—if early application be made to
WILLIAM G. BURROUGHS,
No. 11 Church-street.
Newport, April 4, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Half of a Two-story Dwelling House, Bake-House, and Lot of Land situated in Mill-street, formerly belonging to Capt Joseph Battery, deceased.—For further particulars and terms apply to
BENJAMIN TAYER.
Newport, April 4, 1806.

POTATOES.

TWO Hundred Barrels, and Two Hundred Bushels of POTATOES, in excellent shipping order, on board the Schooner NANCY, at HANBY'S Wharf.—Apply to
EARL and ALLSTON.
Newport, April 4, 1806.

POETRY. ON SPRING.

THE warmer gales e'er long will rise,
And wake the genial year :—
The crimson radiance of the skies
Proclaim that Spring is near.

Soon nature, clad in bright array,
Will claim our wondering sight ;
And fragrant gales around us play,
To hail the foist delight.

On every breeze soft music floats
To charm the list'ning ear ;
The feathered tribes attune each note
To hail the smiling year.

Soon FLORA, loveliest of her train,
In richest hues array'd,
Will strew sweet flow'rets o'er the plain,
And deck each verdant glade.

Where WINTER lately spread his gloom,
Without one cheering ray,
The sweetest flowers will bud and bloom,
And warmest sun-beams play.

How pleasing then the lovely change,
How sweet the violet's bloom ;
Through verdant meadows we shall range,
T' inhale the foist perfume.

O may our hearts be tun'd to praise
The Power, who form'd the whole :—
May gratitude inspire our lays,
Till seasons cease to roll.

SATURDAY'S MONITOR. No. LXVII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON FAME.

IT seems strange that man should be excited by the desire of a noble fame and memory after his death, when the account must rest upon his actions, and not upon the report of others. Virtue were a kind of misery if fame only were all the garland that crowned her. Glory alone would be a reward incompetent for the toils of industrious man : this follows him but on earth ; in heaven is laid up a more noble, more essential recompense : yet in others I will honor the fame, where deserving deeds have given birth to it—in myself, I will regard those actions that may merit it. I will not for itself seek it, though I shall be glad if it may follow me, to excite others that they may go beyond me. If I can but tread the path that leads to it, I shall, on my own account, be content.—Check thyself, vain man, that with the ardor of a disaffected fancy doth pursue fleeting shadows ! Love substances, and hear what Boetius tells thee :

He that seeks a glorious prize,
Thinking that the top of all,
Let him view th' expanded skies,
And the earth's contracted ball ;
Then blush to think that glory's plan
Is bounded by the breath of man.

MORNING SCHOOL. Clarke-Street, No. 5.

The Subscriber informs the Public, THAT he purposes opening a Morning and Evening SCHOOL, the first Monday in April next ; to begin at half past five o'clock in the morning and continue until eight, and the evening school to commence at five o'clock, and conclude at seven, for the purpose of teaching both sexes the different branches of Literature.—For further information, apply as above.—The Day-School as usual.

ELEAZER TREVETT.

*. Said TREVETT has engaged a young gentleman of liberal education, and one that has been some time in a school, who is expected here by the first of next month. Newport, March 27, 1806.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment ; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Adm'r.
Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf: the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburg, consisting of
90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron.
30 Do. new Sable Do. } Flat Bars.
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,
For Cash, or unquestionable Notes only, at either Bank.
Newport, November 7, 1805.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANBY'S Wharf, offer for Sale.

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburg's clean Hemp, Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.

14 Tierces New Rice ; 20 half-barrels Beef ; Molasses by one hoghead ; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, (with many others, in almost every Branch of Literature) the following valuable BOOKS, which the Public may rely will be sold as CHEAP as at any Book-Store in America, none excepted—viz.

FIELDING'S Memoirs of Socrates, 1 vol. 8vo.
Smith's Longinus, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Ashley's Xenophon, 1 vol. 8vo.
Harris's Hermes, 1 vol. 8vo.
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols. 8vo.
Pattall's Quintilian, 2 vol. 8vo.
Fawke's Apollonius Rhodius, 1 vol. 8vo.
Glovier's Leonidas, with elegant plates, 2 vols. 8vo.
Glovier's Athenaid, being a sequel to Leonidas 3 vols. 8vo.
Heron's Junius, with elegant plates, 2 vols. 8vo.
Smith's Laboratory of Arts, embellished with forty-one elegant plates, 2 vols. 8vo.
Paulinus's Greece, (with elegant Plates) 3 vols.
Potter's Grecian Antiquities (with elegant Plates) 2 vols. 8vo.
Potter's Eschylus, 2 vols. 8vo.
Melmoth's Cato and Lælius, 2 vols. 8vo.
Beloe's Herodotus 4 vols. 8vo.
Murphy's Tacitus 4 vols. 8vo.
Beloe's Aulus Gellius 3 vols. 8vo.
Baker's new Translation of Livy's Roman History 6 vols. 8vo.
Thompson's Suetonius 1 vol. 8vo.
Bladden's Cæsar 1 vol. 8vo.
Hampton's Translation of Polybius, 4 vols. 8vo.
Melmoth's Cicero's Letters 3 vols. 8vo.
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo.
Middleton's Life of Cicero 3 vols. 8vo.
Gifford's Juvenal, 3 vols. 8vo.
Cæsar Delphini, 1 vol. 8vo.
Terrence Delphini, 1 vol. 8vo.
Duncan's Cicero, 1 vol. 8vo.
Davidson's Virgil, a new edition, 2 vols. 8vo.
Young's Latin and English Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo.
Hill's Greek Lexicon, 1 vol. 8vo.
Isocrates Orations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Tooley's Sully, 1 vol. 8vo.
Cicero de Oratore, 1 vol. 8vo.
Smith's Longinus, 1 vol. 8vo.
Lempriere's classical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo.
Watkins's historical and biographical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo.
Jones's new biographical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo.
Darwin's Phytologia, 1 vol. 8vo.
Dobson's Petrarch (with elegant Plates) 2 vols. 8vo.
Southey's Thalaba, 2 vols. 8vo.
Langhorne's Fables of Flora (with elegant Plates) 2 vols. 12mo.
Johnson's Works and Life, by Murphy, 6 vols. 8vo.
The Works of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, a new edition, 8 vols. 8vo.
Gessner's Works, with elegant plates, 4 vols. 12mo.
Buffon's Natural History, a new and beautiful edition, by Dr. Barr, 15 vols. 12mo.
Webster's Mathematics, 2 vols. 8vo.
Nicholson's Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo.
Paley's Philosophy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Ferguson's Astronomy explained upon Newton's Principles, the last improved edition, 1 vol. 8vo.
Ferguson's Lectures, Use of the Globes, and Dialling, 1 vol. 8vo.
Raynal's commercial and political History of the European settlements in the East and West-Indies, 6 vols. 12mo.

Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, with his Speeches in Parliament, from the year 1736 to the year 1778—3 vols. 8vo.
The Life of David Garrick, Esq. the celebrated English comedian, by Arthur Murphy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Bullett's Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 2 vol. 8vo.
Gerard on Taste, 1 vol. 8vo.
Anacharist's Travels in Greece, 4 vols. 8vo—very cheap.
Fessenden's Works ; including "Terrible Traitoration," and the last edition of "Democracy Unveiled," 3 vols. 12mo. handsomely bound and gilt.
Simson's Euclid, 1 vol. 8vo.
Dodley's Economy of human Life, with elegant plates, 1 vol. 12mo.
A few more copies of CURRAN'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo.
Maffillon's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.
Zollikofer's Sermons, translated by the Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S. 4 vols. 8vo.—These Sermons (which have lately been translated) are spoken of in the London Critical Review, for 1805, as no "common productions" ; and are recommended to the Christian World in general, in the strongest terms of approbation.—Mr. Zollikofer is called, by the Reviewers, "the German Demosthenes."—The Review may be seen at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Fawcett's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo a new edition.
Blair's Sermons, the last and complete edition 3 vols. 8vo.
Burder's Village Sermons, 3 vols. 12mo.
Stackhouse's history of the Bible, 6 vols. 8vo.
Doddridge's Life and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 1 vol. 12mo.
Addison's View of the Evidences of Christianity, 1 vol. 12mo.
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, 3 vols. 8vo.
Hunter's Sacred Biography, a new and complete edition, 4 vols. 8vo.
The Female Revolutionary Plutarch, containing biographical, historical and revolutionary sketches, characters and anecdotes ; by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch and Memoirs of Talleyrand ; 3 vol. 12mo.

Letters from Europe, during a tour through Switzerland and Italy in the years 1801 and 1802, written by a native of Pennsylvania, 2 vols. 8vo—a new and valuable work, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, March 21, 1806.

St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, 3 vols. 8vo.
Hunter's Sacred Biography, a new and complete edition, 4 vols. 8vo.
The Female Revolutionary Plutarch, containing biographical, historical and revolutionary sketches, characters and anecdotes ; by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch and Memoirs of Talleyrand ; 3 vol. 12mo.

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Newport, March 21, 1806.

MEDICAL and LAW-BOOKS, and ANY Book which is not for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury, procured at the shortest notice—and on as reasonable terms as at any Book-Store in America.

STUBBEN'S MILITARY TACTICS.

Embellished with nine Plates ; for sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury ; price 75 Cents.

A FEW Quarter-casks of Old Sherry Wine—Havana Sugar in boxes and barrels—and best retailing Molasses, to be sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store NO. 53, Long-Wharf. Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

T O L E T,

A HOUSE on the Point pleasantly situated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has just Received, and for Sale, a supply of new Goons, bought with Cash at Boston. Also one Bale of Blankets—very cheap. Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

F O R S A L E,

And possession immediately given, STORE, No. 78, Thames Street—one of the most convenient and best situated stores in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun. South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

S. M A L B O N E,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.

Glass Ware (assorted) per box.
Linen per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Lile-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havana brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Assortment of Groceries at Retail.
Newport, Dec 13, 1805.

N E W G O O D S.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street, Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport ; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Ruffels
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
Newport, June 4, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope and for sale, By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf, FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt, Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware, Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale, A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

F O R S A L E,

FORTY Hogheads excellent Retailing Molasses.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun. South-Kingstown, Jan 20, 1806.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE, LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.

Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting ; Venetian Red ; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease ; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge ! White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.
By tending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their dilant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.
April 19, 185.

F O R S A L E, B Y

JAMES PERRY,

At Store No. 3. On his Wharf,

Fourteen Hundred Bushels of best Turk's-Island SALT.

Five Thousand Weight of smoked Pork Hams, very excellent.

Fresh superfine Flour by the barrel.
Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or single pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the small quantity.
A new supply of Boat's Oars
Also may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from he high Tides.
Newport, March 7, 1806.

F O R S A L E,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the best Quality North-Carolina T A R, on

James Perry's Wharf—Apply to STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

JAMES CENTER

Has just Received, and for Sale, An Assortment of New GARDEN SEEDS, at his Shop, No. 111, opposite General Martin's.

Please from Mr. Bur-
rington Anthony,
Portsmouth.

EARLY Charlton
Spanish Dwarf
Two-podded
Large Marrowfat
English do.
Early Turner
Ledman Dwarf
Green Prussian

White and red Onion

Scarlet and blood Beet
Large Parsnip
Orange Carrot

Cabbage :

Early Dutch
Sugar-Loaf
Early Batterica
Large Drumhead
avoy

Beans :

3 kinds of English Beans
Cranberry, white, cake-knife and whippy
Bush do.

White, six-weeks, and Refugee do.

Radish :
Salmon, scarlet and early-turnip

Turnip :
Early Dutch, Dedham and French do.

Spinage :
Broad-leaved and prickly do.

Cucumber :
Early long, green and prickly do.

Bush and long-neck Squash.

Double-Parley Sweet-Marjoram

Thyme, Summer-Save, ry, Sage, Nallurium, &c. &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And possession given the 25th of this month,

THAT pleasantly situated FARM, in the town of Middletown, belonging to the subscriber, about three miles distance from the State-House, now occupied by George Hasbaway, which extends from the main west-road to the water on the river ; consisting of about 230 acres of good Land, which lays very convenient for obtaining Manure, from an extensive shore, belonging to the Farm ; with suitable Buildings in good repair.—The Land is well fenced, with an excellent young Orchard, containing between four and five acres of the best Fruit-Trees.—For terms apply to

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.

Do. Gin.

St. Croix Rum per hoghead.

Sugar in barrels and boxes.

Molasses by the hoghead.

500 bushels of Turke-Island Salt.

Flour per barrel.

80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

F O R S A L E,

TWO LOTS of LAND, situated on Easton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon.—For further particulars and terms apply to JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,

1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horse-Cart.
Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD

H A F O R S A L E,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabine Bread ; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality ; Molasses by the gallon ; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel ; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mytic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

F O R S A L E,

A FLOOR PFW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY'S Meeting-House.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7. 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.

Jamaica Spirits per hoghead.

St. Croix Rum per do.

Best Holland Geneva per pipe.

1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipes

30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.

An assortment of good Teas.

Bourbon Coffee per bag.

Brown Sugar per hoghead, box or barrel.

Cotton per bale.

Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.

Pigtail per roll.

York Soap per box.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 14th day of April, A. D. 1806, at XI o'clock, A. M. subject to a Mortgage and the Widow's Right of Dower,

ALL the Right, Title and Interest, of William Shaw, late of Newport, in the county of Newport, mariner deceased, in a certain Lot of Land consisting of about two acres, and situated in Newport aforesaid, on the east side of Thames-street, directly south of the estate occupied by Capt. John Caboon.—The sale will take place upon the premises, when and where the conditions of sale will be communicated.

GOLD S. SILLIMAN, Adm'r.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to those indebted to I. and J. AUSTIN, that six months have elapsed, since we advertised for them to call and pay what they owed :—They are again, in the most friendly manner, called on to make speedy payment, that we may be enabled to close their affairs ; and save us the disagreeable necessity of employing an Attorney, to collect the money yet unpaid. Those indebted are desired to call on either of the subscribers, or JOSEPH AUSTIN, at JOB SHEARMAN'S Store.

DAVID BUFFUM,

SAMUEL THURSTON

Newport, 2d mo. 26th, 1806.

POETRY. ON SPRING.

THE warmer gales e'er long will rise,
And wake the genial year :—
The crimson radiance of the skies
Proclaim that SPRING is near.

Soon nature, clad in bright array,
Will claim our wondering sight ;
And fragrant gales around us play,
To crown the soft delight.

On every breeze soft music floats
To charm the list'ning ear ;
The feathered tribes assume each note
To hail the smiling year.

Soon FLORA, loveliest of her train,
In richest hues array'd,
Will fire sweet flow'rets o'er the plain,
And deck each verdant glade.

Where WINTER lately spread his gloom,
Without one cheering ray,
The sweetest flowers will bud and bloom,
And warmest sun-beams play.

How pleasing then the lovely change,
How sweet the violet's bloom ;
Through verdant meadows we shall range,
To inhale the soft perfume.

O may our hearts be tun'd to praise
The Power, who form'd the whole :—
May gratitude inspire our lays,
Till seasons cease to roll.

SATURDAY'S MONITOR. No. LXVII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON FAME.

IT seems strange that man should be excited by the desire of a noble fame and memory after his death, when the account must pass upon his actions and not upon the report of others. Virtue were a kind of misery if Fame only were all the garland that crowned her. Glory alone would be a reward incompetent for the toils of industrious man : this follows him but on earth ; in heaven is laid up a more noble, more essential recompense : yet in others I will honor the fame, where deserving deeds have given birth to it—in myself, I will regard those actions that may merit it. I will not for itself seek it, though I shall be glad if it may follow me, to excite others that they may go beyond me. If I can but tread the path that leads to it, I shall, on my own account, be content.—Check thyself, vain man, that with the ardor of a diseased fancy doth pursue fleeting shadows ! Love substances, and hear what Boetius tells thee :

He that seeks a glorious prize,
Thinking that the top of all,
Let him view th' expanded skies,
And the earth's contracted ball ;
Then blush to think that glory's plan
Is bounded by the breath of man.

MORNING SCHOOL. Clarke-Street, No. 5.

The Subscriber informs the Public,

THAT he purposes opening a Morning and Evening SCHOOL, the first Monday in April next ; to begin at half past five o'clock in the morning and continue until eight, and the evening school to commence at five o'clock, and conclude at seven, for the purpose of teaching both sexes the different branches of Literature.—For further information, apply as above.—The Day-School as usual.

ELEAZER TREVETT.

Said TREVETT has engaged a young gentleman of liberal education, and one that has been some time in a school, who is expected here by the first of next month. Newport, March 27, 1806.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment ; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Adm'r.
Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburg, consisting of
90 Tons clean Hemp ;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.

2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,
For Cash, or unquestionable Notes only, at either Bank.
Newport, November 7, 1805.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANBY'S Wharf, offer for Sale.

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburg's clean Hemp Russia and Raven's Duck.
14 Tierces New Rice ; 20 half-barrels Beef ; Molasses by the hogshead ; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the OFFICE of THE NEWPORT MERCURY, (with many others, in almost every Branch of Literature) the following valuable BOOKS, which the Public may rely will be sold as CHEAP as at any Book-Store in America, none excepted—viz.

FIELDING's Memoirs of Socrates, 1 vol. 8vo.
Smith's Longinus, 1 vol. 8vo
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo
Ashley's Xenophon, 1 vol. 8vo
Harris's Hermes, 1 vol. 8vo
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols. 8vo
Pattall's Quintilian, 2 vol. 8vo
Fawke's Apollonius Rhodius, 1 vol. 8vo
Glovier's Leonidas, with elegant plates, 2 vols. 8vo
Glovier's Athenaid, being a sequel to Leonidas 3 vols. 8vo
Heron's Junius, with elegant plates, 2 vols. 8vo.
Smith's Laboratory of Arts, embellished with forty-one elegant plates, 2 vols. 8vo
Pausanias's Greece, (with elegant plates) 3 vols.
Potter's Grecian Antiquities (with elegant plates) 2 vols. 8vo
Potter's Eschylus, 2 vols. 8vo
Melmoth's Cato and Lælius, 2 vols. 8vo
Beloe's Herodotus 4 vols. 8vo.
Murphy's Tacitus 4 vols. 8vo.
Beloe's Aulus Gellius 3 vols. 8vo.
Baker's new Translation of Livy's Roman History 6 vols. 8vo.
Thompson's Suetonius 1 vol. 8vo.
Bladden's Cæsar 1 vol. 8vo.
Hampton's Translation of Polybius, 4 vols. 8vo
Melmoth's Cicero's Letters 3 vols. 8vo
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo
Middleton's Life of Cicero 3 vols. 8vo
Gifford's Juvenal, 3 vols. 8vo
Cæsar Delphini, 1 vol. 8vo
Terrence Delphini, 1 vol. 8vo.
Duncan's Cicero, 1 vol. 8vo.
Davidson's Virgil, a new edition, 2 vols. 8vo
Young's Latin and English Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo
Hill's Greek Lexicon, 1 vol. 8vo
Isocrates Oration, 1 vol. 8vo
Tooley's Sully, 1 vol. 8vo
Cicero de Oratore, 1 vol. 8vo
Smith's Longinus, 1 vol. 8vo
Lempriere's classical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo
Watkins's historical and biographical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo
Jones's new biographical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo
Darwin's Phytologia, 1 vol. 8vo
Dobson's Petrarch (with elegant plates) 2 vols. 8vo
Southey's Thalaba, 2 vols. 8vo.
Langhorne's Fables of Flora (with elegant plates) 2 vols. 12mo
Johnson's Works and Life, by Murphy, 6 vols. 8vo
The Works of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, a new edition, 8 vols. 8vo
Gessner's Works, with elegant plates, 4 vols. 12mo.
Buffon's Natural History, a new and beautiful edition, by Dr. Barr, 15 vols. 12mo.
Webber's Mathematics, 2 vols. 8vo
Nicholson's Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo
Paley's Philosophy, 1 vol. 8vo
Ferguson's Astronomy explained upon Newton's Principles, the last improved edition, 1 vol. 8vo.
Ferguson's Lectures, Use of the Globes, and Dialling, 1 vol. 8vo
Raynal's commercial and political History of the European settlements in the East and West-Indies, 6 vols. 12mo.
Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, with his Speeches in Parliament, from the year 1736 to the year 1778—3 vols. 8vo
The Life of David Garrick, Esq. the celebrated English comedian, by Arthur Murphy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Bisset's Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 2 vol. 8vo.
Gerard on Taste, 1 vol. 8vo
Anarcharis's Travels in Greece, 4 vols. 8vo—very cheap.
Fessenden's Works ; including "Terrible Transfiguration," and the last edition of "Democracy Unveiled," 3 vols. 12mo. handsomely bound and gilt
Simfon's Euclid, 1 vol. 8vo
Dodley's Economy of human Life, with elegant plates, 1 vol. 12mo
A few more copies of CURRAN'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo.
Maffillon's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.
Zollikofer's Sermons, translated by the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S. 4 vols. 8vo—These Sermons (which have lately been translated) are spoken of in the London Critical Review, for 1805, as no "common productions" ; and are recommended to the Christian World in general, in the strongest terms of approbation.—Mr. Zollikofer is called by the Reviewers, "the German Demosthenes."—The Review may be seen at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Fawcett's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo a new edition.
Blair's Sermons, the last and complete edition 3 vols. 8vo
Burder's Village Sermons, 3 vols. 12mo.
Stackhouse's history of the Bible, 6 vols. 2vo
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 1 vol. 12mo
Addison's View of the Evidences of Christianity, 1 vol. 12mo
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, 3 vols. 8vo
Hunter's Sacred Biography, a new and complete edition, 4 vols. 8vo
The Female Revolutionary Plutarch, containing biographical, historical and revolutionary sketches, characters and anecdotes ; by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch and Memoirs of Talleyrand ; 3 vol. 12mo.
Letters from Europe, during a tour through Switzerland and Italy in the years 1801 and 1802, written by a native of Pennsylvania, 2 vols. 8vo—a new and valuable work, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, March 21, 1806.

MEDICAL and LAW-Books, and ANY Book which is not for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury, procured at the shortest notice—and on as reasonable terms as at any Book-Store in America.

STEBEN'S MILITARY TACTICS.

Embellished with nine Plates ; for sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury ; price 75 Cents.

A FEW Quarter-casks of Old Sherry Wine—Havana Sugar in boxes and barrels—and best retailing Molasses, to be sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store NO. 53, Long-Wharf. Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

T O L E T,

A HOUSE on the Point pleasantly situated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has just Received, and for Sale, a supply of new Goons, bought with Cash at Boston. Also one Bale of Blankets—very cheap. Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

FOR SALE,

And possession immediately given, STORE, No. 78, Thames street—one of the most convenient and best situated stores in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun. South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.

Glass Ware (assorted) per box.
Linen per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Isle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Assortment of Groceries at Retail.
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Broad-leaved and
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Early long, green and
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